The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,796 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Sept.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M BENGAL	4550	800	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	600	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s. s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 25th Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA...... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 16th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA........ 3,544 480 Capt. J. Laird...... 28th ,,

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 10, 1886. Agents.

PHILLIPS'
BROKEN-LEAF TEA, as. 10 per lb.

A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE. The small leaf from some of the finest Indian Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas.

PHILLIPS'
PLANTATION MIXTURE TEA, as. 14 per lb.

BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea.

PHILLIPS'
ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-10 per lb.

VERY CHOICE and fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup.

PHILLIPS'
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 3-8 per lb.

The flower of Indian Teas, of exquisite aroma.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY (New Oriental Bank Buildings) and POONA,

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, are now registering orders for TENTS for the ensuing Cold Season, and beg to draw attention to the following well-assorted Stock ready for immediate despatch.

Estimates for Tents not specified will be furnished on application.

SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 445—Upwards.

DOUBLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 720—Upwards.

HILL TENTS.
10 feet square to 14 feet square—from Rs. 240—Upwards.

BECHOBAS.
8 feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 115—Upwards.

SWISS COTTAGE TENTS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 285—Upwards.

KASHMIR TENTS.
In all sizes—from Rs. 140—Upwards.

SHAMIANAHS.
14 feet square to 24 feet square—from Rs. 235—Upwards.

RAOTIS.
13' by 12' to 16' by 16'—from Rs. 215—Upwards.

SLEEPING PALS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 85—Upwards.

HILL PALS.
17' by 10' to 19' by 12'—from Rs. 100—Upwards.

OFFICE TENTS.
Various sizes—Rs. 70—Upwards.

"MULTUM IN PARVO" OR CABUL TENTS.
7 feet square to 10 feet square, with or without Bathroom—from Rs. 65—Upwards.

SHIKARI PALS.
8 feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 110—Upwards.

SERVANTS' PALS.
8 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 35—Upwards.

POLICE PALS.
16' by 15'—Rs. 80—Upwards.

LASCAR PALS.
16 feet square—Rs. 85—Upwards.

SEPOYS' PALS.
32 feet by 16 feet—Rs. 145—Upwards.

NECESSARY TENTS.
feet square—Rs. 25—Upwards.

STABLES.
24' by 12' to 32' by 12'—from Rs. 150—Upwards.

NATIVE OFFICERS' TENTS.
Somewhat similar to the British Officers Cabul Tent—from Rs. 50—Upwards.—Cheaper if required.

DURBAR TENTS.
Of all sizes and of the best and most expensive material, fitted with Chandeliers and with heavily gilded mountings, &c., &c.
All prices up to Rs. 10,000.

A Applications to be made to
MANAGER & SECRETARY.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES

IN large variety. Their comfort, cleanliness speed, economy and ease of operation makes them a real luxury. Full detailed catalogues on application.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to
TREACHER CO., Ld.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNSOLICITED SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

"The flea season has commenced in earnest, and I find your *Caucasian Insect Powder* the only thing that makes life worth living for man and beast. ——'s powder (a well-known English patent) cannot be mentioned in the same week with yours. As an experiment I caught half-a-dozen full-grown, well-fed fleas, and shut them up for a few hours in a tin of ——'s powder. They were stupefied, but by no means killed. *With yours it is a case of sudden death.*

(Signed) C. F. G. L.

Tins—12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated total quantity 40 tons).

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Tallow" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample say 8 oz. must accompany each tender.

Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th September 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from SHIPS, LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1887.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 15th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

		Cash Price Rs. a.
GUNPOWDERS—		
Pigou, Wilks, and Lawrence's "Alliance" Prize Powder, Nos. 4 and 6 grain, 1 lb. tin		2 4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.		50 0
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 (size of grain increases with the number), 1 lb. tin		2 4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.		50 0
Indents for 4 cases (100 lbs.) "Alliance" Prize Powder carry a discount of 10 per cent from the above price.		
SHOT—		
Walker's Best Quality, Nos. S. S. G., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10	per bag of 14 lbs.	2 8
Newcastle Chilled Shot, best quality, Nos. 1 to 10	do.	2 8
BULLETS—		
Bullets, for Enfield Rifles, with boxwood plug and greased patch	per 100	3 4
Express Bullets, bore ·360, ·450, ·500, ·577	do.	3-0 to 4 8
WADS—		
White Cloth, for Muzzle loading guns	box of 250	0 12
Thick Felt, for Breech-loading cases, for over powder	bag of ½ lb.	1 4
White Cloth, for Breech-loading cases, for over shot	bag of 500	1 4
Lubricating Cloth and Jute Wads, for ·360, ·450, ·500, and ·577 cases	per box of 100	0 8
Lancaster's Shot Concentrators, 12 bore	per box of 250	0 14
CAPS—		
Cartridge, for reapping Central or Pin Fire cases	box of 500	2 0
Do. for recapping Solid Metal Cases	,,	2 0
Eley's Anvils for Central Fire Cartridge Cases	,,	1 4
GUN CARTRIDGE CASES—		
Eley's Brown, Ordinary Quality, No. 12 Gauge, Central or Pin Fire	per 1,000	25 0
Eley's Blue, Medium Quality	,,	30 0
Eley's Green, Extra Quality and Gas-tight, No. 12	,,	34 0
Do. do. do. 16	,,	33 0
Do. C. F. only do. do. 28	,,	30 0
RIFLE CARTRIDGE CASES—		
Eley's Boxer, Patent, paper covered. Bores ·450, ·500, ·577	box of 100	4 0 to 4 8
Eley Boxer, coiled brass Bores ·450, ·500	,,	5 0 to 6 0
Do. do. ·577 2¼ and 2¾ inches long	,,	7 0
Eley Boxer, Bottle Shaped, ·577 reduced to ·450 Bore	,,	5 8
Eley's Solid Drawn Metal, for Express Rifles, bores ·360, ·450, ·500, ·577	,,	5 0 to 8 8
Westley Richard's Solid Drawn Metal, for Express Rifles. No. 1, bore ·450, ·500	,,	8 0 to 9 8
LOADED CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES—		
Eley's Boxer Patent, for Express Rifles. Bores ·450, ·500	pkt of 100	12 8 to 13 0
Do. do. Snider Rifles. Bores ·577	,,	10 0
Eley Boxer, coiled brass with express bullets. Bores ·450, ·500	,,	12 8 to 14 0
Eley Boxer, Bottle Shaped. Bore ·577 reduced to ·450, Government pattern, for Martini-Henry Rifles	,,	13 0
Eley's Solid Drawn Metal Express, ·360 bore	,,	9 8
Central Fire Rifle. Bores ·320, ·380, ·430	box of 50	2 0 to 3 0
Rim Fire Rifle. Bore ·380	,,	2 12
LOADED CARTRIDGES FOR REVOLVERS—		
Central Fire, bores ·320, ·340, ·380, ·450	box of 50	1 14 to 2 12
Pin Fire, do. 7 m, 9 m	,,	1 12 ,, 1 14
Rim ,, bore ·230	box of 100	2 4
Do. ,, bores ·320 to ·442	,, 50	2 0 ,, 2 12
Bulleted Breach Caps, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	,, 100	0 14 ,, 1 12
CARTRIDGE LOADERS, &c.—		
Complete Loading with Cap, Ejector and Recapper		27 0
Turnover and closer for Central or Pin Fire cases		17 0
Barclay's Cartridge Filler, for No. 12 cases		5 4
Recapping Machines, for Pin-fire cases		6 0
Do. Do. do. Central-Fire cases		9 0
Do. Do. do. ·450, ·500, ·577, ·450		9 0
BULLET MOULDS, CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS, etc.—		
Bullet Creasers, or Fixing Machines, for ·450, ·500 and ·577 cases each from		3 8
Do. Moulds, for Spherical Bullets	,,	2 0
Do. do. ·577, Bullets	,,	10 8
Do. do. ·450, ·500, ·577 Express Bullets	,,	7 0 to 12 0
Cartridge Extractors, for Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Pin and C. F. cases.	,,	3 0
Gun Cleaners, ·450, ·500, and Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16	,,	5 0
Rangoon Oil, for the preservation of Fire-arms	per bottle ,,	0 8 to 0 12
Powder and Shot Measures, Brass or German Silver	,,	2 8 to 3 0
Do. Measures, Patent, 3 to 4 drams	,,	4 0
Do. Flasks, Brass mounted	,,	6 0
Shot Pouches, Brass mounted	,,	6 12
Wad Punches	,,	1 4
HUNTING BOWIE KNIVES—		
With Metal Catch, Buck Horn Handles, Scabbard and Strap complete, 6 inch blade, superior Steel		8 0
Do. 7 inch blade, superior Steel		9 0
Do. 8 ,, ,,		10 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HONEY COMB BATH SPONGES

(THIS SEASONS' IMPORTATION.)

CLEAN BRIGHT and warranted perfectly SOUND and DURABLE.

A splendid assortment of small, medium and large pieces have just been opened.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,

HOSIERS AND OUT-FITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

IN PERFECT CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	,, 45	,, 5 0

THE NEW WEED

'MOUNG LOO,"

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BURMA.

Rs. 22 per 1,000; Rs. 2-8 per box of 100.

"THE CHEROOT OF THE DAY."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.

"VERY DURABLE."

"WEST END SHAPES."

"A Large Choice"—BLACK & COLORS—The Latest productions.

HOAR & CO., {HATTERS, &c.,} BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8.	Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... ,, 33-4.	One star ... ,, 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR THE RAINS!!

MRS. LAKE

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS

MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen
Drab Square Crown do. do.
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown
Brown Round Crown

Each Rs. 9-8 Cash.

TWEED HATS, AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a large choice	Rs. 5 0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	,, 4 8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	,, 4 8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats best quality	,, 14 8
Gents' Fawn Do. Do.	,, 14 8
Ladies Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown	,, 14 8

Hawke's Regulation, and Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS.
GLOVERS
SHIRT-MAKERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, on account of the KHORDADSAL HOLIDAY.

EDUCATION.—A LADY wishes to recommend a School in England at which she has three Daughters. The situation and climate are all that could be desired, the Education excellent in all branches, and the moral training, care, and comfort of the pupils perfect in every respect. The terms are exceedingly moderate, and references unexceptionable.—For Prospectus, &c., address "EDUCATION," Quetta, Beluchistan.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain G. Paroddi, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 21st instant, and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

THE MACIVER LINER s. s. NIAGARA has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th September, 1886.

WANTED, an English knowing SECRETARY for the Viramgam Municipality. An L. C. E. preferred. Pay, Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 80. Apply to PRESIDENT, Viramgam Municipality, before 1st October.

ઝુભાઇ કેવલદાસ સહી,
Chairman.

Viramgam Municipal Office, 20th September, 1886.

OWNERS OF THE BLUE MILL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that from and after the 29th of October 1884, My INTEREST in the Firm of BAPOOJEE FRAMJEE and COMPANY has CEASED and that the same has since been carried on by the remaining or continuing partners of the Firm, who are liable in respect of all the debts, dealings and transactions of the Firm, and the same is carried on under the same name as before.—Bombay, this 21st day of September 1886.

BAPOOJEE FRAMJEE.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the Public that the practice usually observed among the Native and European Merchants of the present day is that whenever a transaction in Seed, Wheat, and Cotton is brought about by brokers, they afterwards send a contract note under their signature to the Vendor and Purchaser, which will not be observed by me, the undersigned, from this day. The contract for such transaction will be signed by me, and such contracts without my signature will not be binding upon me.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1886.

મામરાજ રામભગત.
i. e., MUMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

TO THE "PIONEER" (NEWSPAPER).
FOR SALE.

SOME SILVER LACE, of superior quality, only sold because of change from silver to gold lace:—

85 feet lace	2	inches wide.
300 do.	1½	do.
114 do.	1	do.
468 do.	¾	do.
84 do.	½	do.

2,010 feet lace of Silver Tracing Braid.

The above is in perfect condition and strongly recommended to Princes, Rajahs, and Native Gentlemen. Any reasonably offer will be considered.

Apply to the QUARTER-MASTER,
5th Bombay Cavalry.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction (in part) of a New Upper-Storeyed Export Store Room in the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences' Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 4th October, 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 400, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Colonel, RE.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th Sept. 1886.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE

IS hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 4th October, 1886, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 30th June 1886.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th September to 10th October 1886, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.,
i. e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1886.

BLOCK CHARCOAL
GLASS WATER FILTERS.
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS OR THE TABLE.

THESE are in various sizes, shapes and designs. Water passed through it is rendered bright and perfectly pure.

Plain Pattern	1, 1½, 2 and 3 pints. Re. 1-8, 1-12, 2 and 3.
Beautifully Engraved	1, 2, 3 and 4 pints. Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 4-8 and 5-4.

Glass Covers for the above, cwt, as. 12.
Spare Charcoal Block, do. as. 10.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MICROSCOPES.

	Rs.
STUDENT, cheap	85
Do. with Condenser	115
BEST GUN METAL, double rack stage	240
Do. LARGE Microscope	416
NICHE Microscope	10 & 17
COLUMN Microscope 12, 16, 23,	28 & 35
BALL Microscope	46
HOUSEHOLD Microscope	30
BALL RACK do.	26
Nos. 177, 183 and 185 Microscope 15,	39 & 60
SWIFT'S University Microscope with A and B eye-pieces, ½ inch objective (best series), 90° aperture, and 1 inch objective with polarising apparatus, selenite slide, stage forceps, pliers, in cabinet	210
COOPER, MADON'S College Microscope, in Mahogany case, with dividing ½ inch objectives	85
Do. do. with parallel adjustment.	90

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARLEY'S
PEERLESS PEARLS.

A MOST INVIGORATING TONIC that permanently restores VITALITY, premature old Age, lost NERVE and BRAIN power, nervous DEBILITY, &c., is pleasant, convenient and endorsed by the Medical Faculty as a sure, safe, and prompt remedy for nervous DYSPEPSIA, exalts MENTAL ACTIVITY and confers power to endure MENTAL FATIGUE.

Full particulars and therapeutics accompany each bottle.

Price, 10s. 6d.

☞ On receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India.

To be had at all Chemists.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTEREST of Mr. JOHN RADCLIFFE CROFT in our Firm CEASED on 31st July last.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after FRIDAY next, the Twenty-fourth instant, until further notice, an additional Passenger Train will run daily, at the following times, between Bombay and Poona, calling at the principal Stations, namely:—

Down Train	Up Train
Bombay, Dep. 11-0 p. m.	Poona, Dep. 11-0 p.m.
Poona, Arrl. 7-0 a.m.	Bombay, Arrl. 7-0 a.m.

And on and after SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth instant, the Up Local Passenger Train leaving Kalyan at 5-10 a.m., and arriving in Bombay at 7-0 a.m., will be discontinued.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-first of September 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Criouleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without BOARD, to be had near the Fort. Apply to "A. Z." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COME AND SEE our new assortment of Dressed Dolls and Mechanical Toys, such a variety at Cheap Prices seldom offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Just unpacked a large assortment of fancy and useful ARTICLES, at very moderate rates. Inspection solicited, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street.

FRANCIA and FUCILE, Hair Dressers and Wig Makers, have just received a large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet requisites, No. 38, Medow Street and East Street, Poona.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped. H.A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 Test, Rs. 5, and 125 Test, Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills, Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders. 26, Apollo Street, Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED, immediately, a European Catholic NURSE, middle-aged, to take charge of three children. Address T. S. HAMILTON, C. S., Sholapur.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYALLIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS desires a Re-engagement to teach, and if required, take entire charge of children, not under eight years old; or, as companion to a lady.—Address "M. D.," care of Lady Clements-Smith, Colombo.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Piano-forte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

TO DRAPERS, &c.—Advertiser aged 23, Single, seeks a re-engagement in India or Burmah. First class testimonials. The branch he is now leaving has just done by far the most successful season on record. Disengaged early in November—"MANCHESTER," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

"NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS."—In Ecru, Coffee, Cream and White selected from a large, quantity of the newest and prettiest Designs, 3 yards long and from Rs. 2-8 to 3-12 per of pair. They are of wonderful value and sure to please. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS, IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies. Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or Six Shillings and Threepence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882
And
In the matter of COLLETT and COMPANY, LIMITED, NOW IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 6th day of October, 1886, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to Frederick Hannibal De Britto, of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his office in the High Court, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, by his attorney to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1886.

F. H. DEBRITTO,
Official Liquidator.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
ombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., the following property, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortagors, Ramabai, widow of Baboo Naik, deceased, and her son, Gajanan Baboo—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Borebhat-street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement (133) one hundred and thirty-three square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 458, and the land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 679, and bounded on the east by the house of Manock Crushnajee, on the west by the property of the late Madan Jagonath Joshey, on the north by the passage leading to Borebhat-lane, and on the south by the oart of Trimbuck Raghoba Shet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, attorneys to the mortgagee, at their office No. 19, Church-gate Street, or to the undersigned, at their office at No. 4, Forbes and Medows-street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.
THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LUKHUMSEY LALJEE AND OTHERS ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Edward Vander Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December, 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court, on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on the 25th, 28th, and 29th days of September, successively, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the following properties unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private contract.

On SATURDAY, the 25th September.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the west side of the Doongry Cooly Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513, and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1270, and street No. 148-150, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jeewraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly or now of Goculdas Thakersey and Dewcurn Bhajam, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 326 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

On TUESDAY, the 28th September.

All that piece of leasehold land, with the messuage or bungalow and houses, stable and premises standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, in the island of Bombay, on the west side of Narayen Daboolkar Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 90 and new No. 16410 and old survey No. 5-29 and new survey No. 7230, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3349, and street No. 13, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Narayen Daboolkar Road, on or towards the west by sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly or now of Tribhowandas Jugjeewandas, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 7,764 square yards or thereabouts.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

All that messuage or dwelling houses standing on the fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 1-3, ward No. 3421, street No. 1-8, ward No. 3422, street No. 9, ward No. 3423, street No. 10-15, and ward No. 3424, street No. 16, ward No. 3425, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Allo Padoo, Kesaowjee Naik, and partly by Bengalpoora street, on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community, and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly by a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,647 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, close to the Cathedral the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, plated crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, pictures, a single-barrelled breach loading rifle in case by Westly Richard, &c., &c., the property of J. DAGLISH, Esq. The same comprises star cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated, cruet and liquor frames, breakfast companion, picklestand, tea and coffee services, biscuitbox, spoons and forks, and French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawingroom, dining, pier, and side tables, conversation and sofa couches, arm, without arm, and easy chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, teapoys, chiffoniers, lady's davenporte corner stands, iron bedstead, chest-of-drawers, clothes press, screens, table ornaments, flower vases, 3 light hanging lamp, bentwood chairs, iron teapoys with marble tops, flower pots, musical box, figures, pictures, carpets, a single barrelled muzzle loading rifle, by Westley Richard, &c.

Property on view.

SALE of the machinery of the "Nerbudda Hind Flour Mill" at Duncan Road, opposite Two Tanks.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 94, Duncan Road—

The machinery, tools and plants of the "Nerbudda Hind Flour Mill," consisting of a horizontal high pressure engine, diameter of cylinder 11 in, stroke 16 in, and 16 horse steel boiler, 16 feet long and 5 ft. 2in. in diameter, by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Limited, of Ipswich, 2 ft. 48in. corn mills with frame, Eureka simiter and separating machine, iron tanks, shafting, pullies, &c., the whole in good working order and nearly new.

The whole of the machinery will be sold in one lot, and can be inspected, and further information obtained from the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Byculla Bridge, next to the Scottish School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated crockery and glassware, victoria and grey horse, table ornaments, China flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. J. BARRETT, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Goculdas Dewjee, and on account and at the risk of Beebee Khatoom, wife of Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee.

One very handsome diamond necklace, containing large brilliants and several small diamonds, and a diamond breast pin, with 9 large brilliants and several small diamonds, weighing in all about 250 rutties.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, below the offices of Messrs. Wallace & Co., the surplus stock and shop furniture of Mr. Pallonji Sorabji, shifting to his new premises, the same comprises 2, 4 and 6 light hanging kerosine oil lamps, single and double light wall brackets, hanging colored globe lamps, wall mirrors, marbled topped teapoys and side tables, bentwood chairs, glass door cupboards, show cases, writing table, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

On the days and at the hours undermentioned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the undermentioned landed properties. The property first described is situated in one of the busiest localities in Bombay, and the like of it, though much sought after by capitalists, is seldom offered for sale.

1. On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece of land with the chawls and messuages standing thereon, situated on the south side of, and fronting the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, in the Mandvie registration sub-district, within the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,796 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 971, 990, 990, 1262, 1292, 1292, 1462 and 1502, and Collector's new Nos. 6703, 6722, 6723, 7008, 7042, 7043, 7217, 7257, (the chawls or messuages thereon being assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 31, but now under Ward B Nos. 1709 and 1814 and bounded on the north by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, on the east by the Dariasthan Road, on the south partly by the property of Naron Waljee and Jutha, and partly by the property of Rughoonath Roopaji, and on the west by Dungree Joe Souza Street, which said property was formerly occupied by tenants of Fazul Hubibhai, deceased, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, and is now occupied by tenants of the vendor Sonebai, widow, and executrix of the will of the said Fazul Hubibhai.

2. On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece of land (being part of land bearing No. 140 of pension and tax in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue) with the stable house standing thereon and at present bearing Ward B No. 3005, situated on the west side of and fronting Chinch Bunder 2nd Row Road, in the Mandvie registration sub-district, outside the Fort, Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 125 square yards and 3-9 of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house formerly of Hubibhai Ebrahim but now of Rahimbhai Hubibhai, on the east by the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row Road, on the south by the house formerly belonging to Jafferbhai Molydina but now to Allarakhia Nathoo, and on the west by the halalcore passage there, belonging to the now describing property and the adjoining property in common. The now describing property was formerly in the occupation of the said Fazul Habibhai and his tenants and is now in that of tenants of the vendor Sonebai, widow and executrix of the will of the said Fazul Hubibhai.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. Moreshvar Lakshimanji, attorney to the vendor, at his office, 48, Medows Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight. etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

37 boxes claret in pints and quarts.
12 " best champagne and hock in quarts.
10 cases pints and quarts, German beer.
10 " sardines.
5 " orange colour.
1 " orsidue.
2 " very handsome flower vases and baskets of gilt and painted Bohemian glass.
1 case saffron.
1 " table covers and bed covers.
4 " aromatic eau-de-cologne.
5 " Madras border dhooties.
2 " coloured prints.
1 " white doria.
1 " coloured silk satin.
5 " yellow stripe cloth.
3 " grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s goods station at Carnac Bridge.

350 bags of cleaned grain sweepings.
160 bags slightly damaged grain.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 light bay stud bred mare, age 4 years, 15 hands 2 in. high, very good tempered and broken in for riding, nearly thorough bred English, a grand make with splendid racing points. Price Rs. 1,000.

Under instructions from the trustees of "Coleman's Family Hotel," Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., sell by Public Auction at the Apollo House, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved hotel furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand-square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," firstrate oleographs, flower vases, a large size cooking stove, &c., &c.

Catalogues are be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Messrs. Curreem Mooljee and Co., a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, and a few articles of furniture, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong brown Arab horse going in harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 15 hands, about 10 years old, has been regularly ridden by a lady.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second hand palanquin office shigram.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Heaton Mount," Bandora Hill, near H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and richly carved household furniture, best electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate oleographs and pictures in rich gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of J. L. GREAVES, Esq. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, such as hotwater, curry dishes, cruet and eggstands, ice-pitcher, buiscuit box, salver, oval tea tray, set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c. Very handsome teakwook and blackwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in five pieces, very handsome large size strongly made sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiter, and dining room arm and without arm chairs, whatnot, set of camp tables, handsome circular pier, side, oblong, sofa and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long and folding arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, settee couches, very handsome corner cabinets, teapoys, music stand, lady's davenporte strong glassdoor book-case, a handsome mahogany harmonium by "Barnett Samuel and Sons," handsome, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex table kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome iron and teakwood fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glasses, handsome strong almyras with plate glass door, bentwood bed-room chairs, towel horses, English folding looking-glass, and wall-peg, bath tub, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, linnen, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, on account of the PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, on account of KHORDADSAL HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

CAPTAIN M. H. HAYS, HAVING ARRIVED at Poona, will, by kind permission of the Stewards of the Poona Races, hold a CLASS for PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in HORSE-BREAKING, in the paddock on the race-course, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd September, at 8 a.m., and on FRIDAY, MORNING and EVENING.

Since Captain Hayes was last in this presidency, he has made, in his methods of breaking, many improvements, which he desires to show to his former pupils, whom he cordially invites to attend. Any new members joining this class can do so on payment of Rs. 25, *i.e.*, half the usual fee.

Address.—POONA HOTEL, Poona.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the new Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1886.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September 1886.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they ow supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*.—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co.. Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry EliteChoix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Bernoasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	" 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	–
Les Cauons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	–
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	–
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	–
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	–
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	–
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	–
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	" 12 0	
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars / Span }	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
" "	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	
Finest do	" 20 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do. do.	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 10
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" —	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Pease for Soup	" —	" 0 12

FROM FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	" 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	" ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 5¼ 5 3¾	per cent per annum subject to	12 months 9 " 6 " 3 "	notice of withdrawal,

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXC ED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACTS FROM 60TH ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW BUSINESS.

2,732 New proposals received for Assurance amounted to £1,510,245

2,403 Policies issued assuring £1,260,137

The POLICIES issued by the STANDARD during the past five years exceed both in number and amount those granted by any other Scottish Life Office.

CLAIMS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Policy-Holders during the year was £545,197.

ACCOUNTS.

The REVENUE for the year was upwards of £900,000, and the FUNDS now amount to £6,592,973.

Full information regarding the Company's different Schemes of Assurance may be obtained on application, and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Bombay Branch, 38, Elphinstone Circle.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" [illegible]
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 15	Quarterly	" [illegible]
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs 5 0
Second do.	" 3 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 2 [illegible]

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eig lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	5 As. per line.
Second do.	4 "
Third and succeeding	3 "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3 13

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 13
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, Chamber of Commerce, 4-30 p.m.
Band, 24th N.I., Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Malacca (s), from Zanzibar; Singapore (s), from Genoa; H. M.'s Briton, from Zanzibar; Pachumba (s), from Kurrachee; Poseiden (s), from Kongkong; and Adowa (s), from Jeddah.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesday:—King Arthur (s), for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Cascapedia (s), Perim and Liverpool; Nurjehan and Kashgar (s), for Rangoon.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Sirdhana, Bhundara and Singapore entered, and the s. s. Nurjehan and Kashgar eft the dock yesterday.

B. B. & C. I, Railway.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending 28th August was 64,299 maunds, and in money Rs. 8,464.

The Anthropological Society.—The ordinary meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held this evening at 5-30, in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, when a paper by the Rt. Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., Bishop of Tinnevelly, will be read.

A Suspicious Character—Rama Balloo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found loitering by night at Ripon Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. Accused, on admitting four previous convictions, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock.—A company of amateurs has very kindly offered a representation of the three act comedy of "Our Boys" at the above Institute this evening, the performance to commence at 9 p.m. There will be no charge for admission, but a collection will be made after the entertainment for the benefit of the Institute.

Reported Theft.—Gurib Jughoo, living in a hut at Mody Bay, reported to the police on Monday the theft of a canvas bag containing currency notes, cash, three gold mohurs, a piece of gold, silver and gold ornaments, and three pieces of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 815, alleged to have been stolen from a wooden box in his hut. Enquiries are in progress.

Accident at the Sassoon Dock.—At about one o'clock yesterday morning, Rowjee Itoo, an ambulance cart driver, while conveying transport followers to the Sassoon Dock embarking for Burma, accidentally fell from his seat, and one of the wheels passing over the right half of his face, he sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the Gouldas Tejpal Hospital.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, at a quarter past 6 o'clock this evening:—

March	Gruss Brandenburg	Rehl
Overture	Le Serment	Auber
Valse	Douce Souvenance	Waldteufel
Selection	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Valse	Les Sirénes	Waldteufel
Galop	Sans Facon	Hitz

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Accidents on Boardship.—Marotee Gunnoo, a day labourer employed on board of one of the ships lying in the harbour, was yesterday morning conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from a compound fracture of the right forearm, and several injuries to the face, alleged to have been caused by an accidental fall into the the hold of the ship on which he was employed.—Moorar Hurry, a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Gelert, lying in the harbour, while discharging timber yesterday, sustained an extensive lacerated wound to his right knee joint, caused by a log of timber accidentally falling on him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Walkeshwar Tank, touching the death of Acharat, wife of one Wishwanath, a watchman of the dhurumsala of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy at Walkeshwar, aged 20 years. Deceased was missed from the house at 11 o'clock on Monday night, and on the matter being reported to the police, her body was found floating in the Walkeshwar Tank yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. There were no external marks of violence on it, and all the ornaments she wore were found on her. On Sunday last deceased happened to fall off a swing and injured her left elbow, on which her husband asked her to go and see a Parsee bonesetter, which she refused to do. On Monday night her husband had occasion to go to the bungalow of Sir Munguldas, and on his return at 11 o'clock she was found missing from the house, and subsequently her dead body was found as above mentioned. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

Cutting Off a Wife's Nose.—Mr. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, committed Noorally Sooltanally, a police ramoosee, to the Sessions, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife, Rahmutbee, by means of a dangerous weapon, in cutting her nose. It appeared that the accused lived with the prosecutrix, who is a dancing girl, for about a year. On the 19th of August last, he found her, when he came home, drinking with a number of male friends. He sent the men away, and ordered the woman, who was under the influence of liquor, inside. He then took away her ornaments, and took up a sheath-knife and cut off part of her nose. Frightened at what he had done, and the screams of his wife, accused jumped out of a window. The cries of the woman brought some neighbours and a police sepoy, who arrested the accused.. Accused and the complainant were both taken to hospital, the former more seriously injured than the woman. Accused before his committal pleaded that he had been drunk, and did not know what he had done.

Mr. Howard Again.—The charge brought against Mr. Howard for cheating, by a watchmaker, Mr. M. R. Chandaha, was called up for hearing on Monday before Mr. Snow, C.S., First Class Magistrate, Poona. The facts of the case are that he purchased a watch from the complainant for a sum of Rs. 110, payable after a month, and mortgaged it the next day to a Marwadi in the Ghorpoorie Bazaa for Rs. 125. When the case was called on Monday, Mr. Howard was not present. Among the several witnesses summoned for the prosecution were Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, the proprietor of the *Poona Observer*, Mr. Jeewajee Sorabjee, proprietor of the *Deccan Herald*, and Poona Hotel, and Mr. Reuben, an employé of the Napier Hotel. The Court, after waiting for nearly three hours to see if Mr. Howard was likely to put in his appearance, issued a warrant for his arrest. A notice was also served on Mr. Alex. Coleman, who stood bail for the accused, for one hundred and twenty-five rupees, to show cause why the bail should not be escheated. The case has been adjourned till Thursday next.—*Poona Observer.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

The *Guzerat Mitra* reviews at great length the work done by the Forest Commission, and says:—Let us wait with patience till the Commission publishes its report, and till sufficient time is given to the authorities to mature their views on the basis of the report. We will be dissatisfied if only nominal modifications are made in the Forest rules, as was done in the case of the Abkaree Commission, when the great bustle ended in nothing. The general public, too, will be greatly disappointed if they find that their position is not improved a bit after the exhaustive enquiry.

GAMBLING ENCOURAGED IN THE SACHEEN STATE.

The Surat Guzerati weekly gives a curious piece of information. A great fair is held annually at Bhimpore, when thousands of Suratees go there to gamble. The license is sold by the State to a contractor. This year the gambling license was sold to a person for Rs. 50. We really cannot understand how such a thing can be possible under the present regime.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Frasea in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captain, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE HINDOO LAW OF MARRIAGE.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood, an appeal was heard in the case of Khushalchund Lalchund *vs.* Bai Mani, his wife, in which the former sought to obtain from the latter possession of their minor daughters, Jadav and Manki; and at the same time applied for an injunction prohibiting the defendant from giving Jadav in marriage to one Shivlal. The Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Ganput Sadashiv Rao and Mr. Gokaldas Parakh for the defendants and respondents, that is the mother and the son-in-law. The plaintiff in the first instance brought a suit before Mr. B. E. Modi, First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, seeking to obtain from the defendant possession of their minor daughters, Jadav and Manki, and for a declaration to the effect that Jadav's betrothal and marriage with one Shivlal Bhugwandas were null and void, as being made by the defendant against the Shastras, and also against the usages of the caste and country. When the suit was brought on the 23rd October 1883, the marriage of Jadav had not taken place. On the same day plaintiff applied for an injunction restraining the defendant from marrying Jadav with Shivlal; and the Court ordered a notice to issue. Plaintiff seemed to have considerable difficulty in serving the notice, and it was found that the marriage was after all celebrated on the 15th November 1883. The plaintiff was thereupon allowed to amend the plaint by adding a prayer that the marriage may be declared null and void. On the 10th December 1883, the defendant filed a written answer to the following effect. That the age of Jadav was 11 years, not 10. That the plaintiff, being on terms of improper intimacy with Jadav, wife of Pranjivan Nahuchund, maltreated and turned out defendant and her daughters about eight years ago, and did not look after them; and as the marriageable age of one of the daughters, Jadav, had passed, he was requested to betroth and marry her, which he did not do, and told defendant to do it herself; whereupon she betrothed Jadav to one Shivlal Bhagwandas, a respectable person of the caste, and sent word to the plaintiff to come and complete the betrothal; but he did not go, whereupon the defendant publicly celebrated the betrothal and marriage with the bride's approval. That a consent decree was passed between plaintiff and defendant in the District Court, but the plaintiff had not complied with its conditions. That different causes of action had been improperly joined in the same suit. That the suit would not lie so long as the plaintiff did not reimburse the expenses of defendant and her daughters for the eight years they had been living separately. That the plaintiff instituted the proceedings as regards his daughters under Act IX. of 1861, and that the present suit was therefore barred under section 6 of that Act. That the suit was barred by section 56 of the Specific Relief Act. That there was so much disagreement between the parties that there was probable danger to the defendant's life in case the plaintiff obtained the desired decree. That the defendant was, under the Hindoo Shastras, entitled to betroth her daughter equally with the plaintiff; and as the marriage age had expired, she became entitled to marry her; and according to the custom of the caste and country, the betrothal, having once taken place, could not be cancelled. That the suit was time-barred. Limitation was alleged to come in the way of the plaintiff's claim, first, because he demanded restitution of conjugal rights more than two years before the institution of the suit, and the defendant refused; and, secondly, because the six years' rule applied to the claim for taking possession of the daughters. The suit was heard before Mr. B. E. Modi on the 16th February 1885, when the defendant's pleader stated that the defendant and her second daughter, Manki, had already gone to the plaintiff's house by virtue of an order of the District Judge made on the 3rd April 1884; and he called upon the plaintiff to withdraw the prayer as regarded their possession. The plaintiff's pleader withdrew the prayer as regarded the restitution of conjugal rights, but as regarded Manki, he said she had again left the plaintiff's protection the day after she came. Mr. Modi held that the suit was not time-barred; and that it was not proved that the plaintiff had maltreated or turned out the defendant and her daughters, or that he had been guilty of immoral conduct; or that if the defendant lived with him, there would be danger to her personal safety. It was not proved that, according to the custom of the caste or the country, a betrothal or marriage, once performed, could not be annulled; and in his Honor's opinion, the betrothal and marriage of Jadav were null and void under the Hindu law. The defendant did not perform the betrothal with the plaintiff's consent; and the latter was entitled to a decree declaring the betrothal and marriage in question null and void, and for the possession of his daughter Jadav. No attempt whatsoever had been made to prove that the plaintiff was applied to, to find out a suitable husband for his daughter before the betrothal was actually settled. It did not seem that the plaintiff had reason to suspect anything before two emissaries came from his wife on the night of the betrothal and invited him to join the proceedings. This was, Mr. Modi remarked, to say the least, a curious way of applying for the father's consent for the betrothal of his daughter. He was allowed no voice in the matter; he did not know who was to be the bridegroom; and he was not consulted at all in the matter. The whole thing was pre-arranged; and even the guests had met at the house of the defendant's brother, where she was living, and where she directed her husband to come. The plaintiff very naturally refused to submit to such unjust and humiliating enforcement, and asserted his own right to betroth his daughter. The same night he arranged a betrothal with one Fakirchund; and perhaps the reason why he took this hasty step was that he was afraid of the other party overreaching him, by taxing him with neglect. Mr. Modi observed that the match proposed by the father was not a suitable one, as the bridegroom was a widower of about 40 years, with two or three children by his first wife. But such matches must now and then take place in the caste, as no widow re-marriages are allowed, and there are no marriageable girls over a certain age. A widower, if he wished to marry again, must marry a young spinster. Fakirchund had already married another, and so there was no longer any fear of his obtaining Jadav's hand. In the caste to which the parties belonged, as indeed among all Hindoos generally, it was the father who had a right to dispose of his minor daughter in marriage; to sign the marriage contract and perform the *Madhupark* and *Kanyadan* ceremonies at the marriage. *Madhupark* was the gift of clarified butter and honey by the bride's father to the bridegroom; and *Kanyadan* was the gift of the daughter by her father to the husband. In default of the father, his male kindred had the right of disposing of the girl; and in this respect, the mother ranked the last of all after the father's relatives were exhausted. A marriage performed with all the prescribed formalities and ceremonies would still be null and void if it was between persons of different castes, unless, of course, a local custom, which should be proved like any other question of fact, sanctioned it. Thus then, in Mr. Modi's view, a marriage would not be necessarily binding simply because the prescribed ceremonies had been performed. To hold otherwise would shake the very fabric of society. A priest would by force, fraud, persuasion, or other means recite a few *mantras* and go through certain prescribed ceremonies in the presence of a couple of minors without the knowledge of their guardians or other relatives; and this would be said to constitute a legal marriage. The institution of marriage among Hindoos was not only a religious sacrament, but was also a civil contract. Mr. Modi therefore held that the betrothal and marriage of Jadav with Shivlal were null and void; and decreed that the plaintiff do obtain from the defendant the custody of Jadav, and ordered the defendant to pay all costs of the plaintiff and to bear her own.

From the above decision, the defendant appealed to Mr. Hammick, District Judge of Surat, who delivered his judgement in the matter on the 19th January last. His Honor said the case had created considerable interest in the Hindoo community of Surat. It raised various questions of minor importance, but the main issues were:—Whether a marriage between two members of the Ladva Shrimali Shravak caste, which had in all other respects been celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the caste and the Hindoo religion, was null and void, because the bride's father, although living, did not give his consent, the bride having been given away by her mother; and, secondly, whether a marriage between two members of the above caste, celebrated according to the rites of the Hindoo religion, could be declared null and void because it was contracted in spite of and after the prohibitory order of a Civil Court? Mr. Hammick was of opinion that the marriage was not invalid according to Hindoo law; and that it having been performed, it could not afterwards be declared null and void. It was admitted on all sides that the consent of the father of the bride was a necessary condition of a valid marriage among Hindoos. But what was meant by a necessary condition? It may well mean nothing more than that a bride must not—ought not—to be married without her father's consent. It did not follow that, if she was married without that consent, the marriage was null and void. Marriage was more than a civil contract; it was among Hindoos an act of religion; and Mr. Hammick said it had not been shown that the religious efficacy of the ceremony depended on the father's consent. But supposing the father's consent to be necessary in the sense that a marriage could, in default of it, be void, his Honor was inclined to the opinion that, in this case, the father by surrendering the care and maintenance of the girl from her infancy to her mother, must in equity be held to have surrendered the right to give her in marriage as well, and that he had put it out of his power to assert his authority over her at the last moment. Jadav had arrived at the full age when marriage was deemed incumbent, and yet the father had done nothing towards fulfilling that duty; and if it was the fathers duty to get his daughter married then the present attempt to annul the marriage must be a violation of his duty and abhorrent to the spirit of Hindoo law. In the whole course of these cases, his Honor did not find any instance cited of a marriage, once performed according to Hindoo rites and ceremonies, being annulled because the father had not given his consent. The Court should hesitate before taking the unprecedented course of declaring such a marriage void. Again, this was not a case in which the Court could by a simple decree restore the persons affected by it to the position in which they stood before the marriage. Supposing that the Court was able to declare the marriage null and void, still no power on earth was able to restore the innocent girl Jadav to the position of a marriageable virgin. It had been asserted that the father would even now be able to find another husband for her; but Mr. Hammick believed that no one who knew the Hindoo ideas on the subject would rely on such an assertion for an instant. Supposing the plaintiff's prayer were to be granted, what, it may be asked, would be the effect on the future life of the girl? It was not too much to say that her life would be irretrievably ruined. She would lose the respectable position of a married woman and would be reduced to the life of an ascetic, or something worse. If ever there was a case when the maxim of *factum valet* ought to prevail, this certainly was one. The drift of authority was in favour of the marriage. In Steele's Summary of Laws and Customs, it was laid down that a marriage concluded without the consent of the parents was not void if the prescribed ceremonies had been performed; and in Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents, we find that the marriage contract is complete and irrevocable on the performance of certain ceremonies without consummation. The District Judge found that the marriage must be upheld although celebrated without the father's consent. As regards the prohibitory order of the Civil Court, no authority either of statute law or of decided cases had been adduced to show that a marrige was void because performed in spite of the prohibition of a Civil Court.

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court against Mr. Hammick's decision, on the principle grounds that it was contrary to law to hold that the alleged marriage between the minor Jadav and Shivlal was not invalid by Hindoo law; that the Lower Court improperly applied the doctrine of *factum valet* to the case of this unauthorised and illegal marriage, and had improperly held that the appellant had neglected his duty in reference to getting his daughter married, and that thereby, although without his consent and against his will, he gave warrant to the marriage.

Mr. Telang, in support of the appeal, contended that, under Hindoo law, the father's consent was absolutely necessary to the validity of the marriage. He cited the text from Narad, which said that in the first instance, the father, and failing him his brother and other male relatives, and last of all the mother, should give her daughter in marriage. Upon this text Mr. Telang argued that it was the father's right to dispose of his daughter in marriage; and that as long as he was alive, nobody else could usurp that right. In the present case the mother, in defiance of the father's prohibition, and in defiance of the injunction of a Civil Court, had disposed of the girl in marriage contrary to the Shastras and in contempt of the Court's order. The marriage was therefore invalid.

Mr. Gunput Sadashiv Rao, on behalf of the respondents, urged that marriage under the Hindoo law was a sacrament and not a contract, and therefore required no consent either of the parties to the marriage or of their parents and guardians. Marriage was one of the sixteen ceremonies enjoined by the Shastras for the purification and regeneration of the soul. In the case of females, it was the only ceremony prescribed, and must be performed at an a early age. The Shatras had therefore cast the duty of marrying girls upon their parents and relations. The text of Narad imposed a duty, but it did not create a right; and showed that if this duty were neglected, the girl must give herself in marriage. The proper age for marriage, as laid down by Manu and other text writers, was eight; and Manu said that three years after that period the girl was competent to select a husband for herself. The reason why, in the text of Narad, the mother was placed below all the male relations of the girl, was her dependant position, which required advice and guidance in all temporal matters. But that text did not deprive her of her natural right to give her daughter in marriage where the father abandoned his children as in the present case. Even assuming that the text created a right, it was forfeited in the present instance by the unnatural conduct of the plaintiff in abandoning his wife and children for years before the suit was instituted. At the most want of consent on the part of the father would be an irregularity which would not affect the validity of the marriage. Mr. Gunput argued it was nowhere laid down that a marriage became nall and void for want of such consent; and under the Hindoo law, a marriage, once performed, was irrevocable. The Hindoo law did not know of a divorce or dissolution of marriage. What would be the result if their Lordships were to pronounce the marriage to be invalid? The girl would be reduced to a position far worse than that of a Hindoo widow. She would be excommunicated, and nobody would think of marrying her.

The Chief Justice: Are there no reformers who would marry her? (Laughter.)

Mr. Gunput: Unfortunately the caste to which the parties belong does not boast of a single reformer.

Mr. Shantaram replied on behalf of the appellant, urging that, as in the case of adoption, so in the case of marriage, gift and acceptance were essentially necessary. There must be a giver and a taker; and the father only could give a girl in marriage.

Their Lordships took time to consider their decision.

ASSAULTING A WIFE WITH A MEAT CHOPPER.

At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Guider placed Maneckjee Cooverjee, a Parsee cook, before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of having attempted to murder Awabai, his wife, on the 31st July, with an iron chopper.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

Mr. Little narrated the facts of the case, which appear in the following evidence of the accused's wife and other witnesses.

Awabai said she was married to the accused 12 years ago, but only lived with him for 15 days after the marriage. Since that time she lived apart, till about a year ago, when for a month they lived together with her father. She did not know where accused was employed. On the day of the murderous assault, which was a Saturday, witness went to her aunt's house in the Fort. On returning about 6 o'clock, to her father's house, she saw the accused going the same way, but on the other side of the road. Witness turned into a lane to get to her father's house, but had not proceeded far when she received a blow on the head. The blow was repeated seven or eight times, and she was also struck on her left hand, which she put up to protect her head. Witness turned and saw it was the accused, her husband, who was striking her, and she screamed, and feeling giddy, she sat on the steps of a shop. The accused again struck her, hitting her on the forehead. Witness could not make out with what her husband struck her, but she heard the passers-by cry out that she was being struck with a knife. She became unconscious and found herself in hospital when she regained her senses. She was discharged from hospital on the 3rd instant. Witness could not account for her husband's conduct, who is her cousin. During the time she lived apart from accused, he communicated with her in no way, except last year, when, after having left her, he wrote her several letters. In these he accused witness of leading an immoral life, and imputed to her several immoral actions. Witness destroyed the letters Accused left witness, when they were livin together at her father's house, on account a quarrel about Rs. 10. This money he had given her, and subsequently demanded back, but it being refused he got into a rage, smashed a cot, and left the house, taking the broken pieces with him. He was at the time employed at Mahim.

Accused only asked the witness, in cross-examination, whether he had struck her on the day he was arrested. Witness said he had.

Mr. Charles Easdon, House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tijpal Hospital, stated he examined the complainant on her arrival in the hospital on the 31st July. She had about eight incised wounds on different parts of her head and person, and she was covered with blood. She left hospital on the 3rd instant, quite well, but unable to use her left hand. Witness thought the wounds on the complainant were serious but none dangerous to life, and might have been caused by the meat chopper before the Court, which, however, must have been used with slight force, as it otherwise might have fractured the skull. The thin cloth worn on the head by complainant could not have lessened the force of the blows on the head, as the chopper was sharp.

Framjee Nowrojee, an engine-driver in the employ of a native company, deposed to having witnessed the assault. He was going along the same lane up which Awabai was going, and observed the accused, who was near a wall, follow [the complainant and strike her with a knife on the head. Accused struck Awabai several blows, and when he was stopped by a Parsee, who came out of a house, he threw away the knife. Accused attempted to free himself from the Parsee, but was detained till a sepoy arrived. The policeman picked up the knife, which was one used by cooks in chopping meat.

A Parsee named Nowrojee deposed to having arrested the accused and detained him till a sepoy came up.

Accused denied the above witnesses had been present.

Mr. Little asked that the charge should be altered to one of causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon.

To this charge accused pleaded not guilty, and in defence stated that on his way to his own house he saw his wife sitting on the verandah of a house talking to one of the witnesses. She had the chopper in her hand, and inflicted some wounds on herself. The witness, Nowrojee, then arrested him for nothing. He did not know to whom the knife belonged, and had no witness but God.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said the case was a clear one, and the accused was fortunate in that the wounds were not dangerous enough to cause the death of his wife. The medical evidence went to show that the wounds were serious, but not dangerous to life, and therefore the graver charge of attempt to murder had been dropped by the prosecution. The sentence of the Court was that the accused undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Town Hall on Friday, the 27th ultimo. The following members were present:—President, in the chair—Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith. Vice-Presidents—Hon. Mr. Justice Scott and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I. Members of the Council—Messrs. H. A. Acworth, J. Gerson da Cunha, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D., G. W. Forrest, Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Messrs. K. R. Kirtikar, Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil, Bala Mungesh Wagle, Rienzi G. Walton, and Dr. T. S. Weir. Secretaries—Messrs. D. MacDonald, M. D., Yashavant Vasudeu Athalye, and Basil Scott. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Members:—Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, M. H. Nazar, J. C. Jamsetjee, M. V. Athalye, John da Cunha, Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, Colonel Walcott, Hon. K. T. Telang, Rev. J. E. Abbot, Captain Frith, Colonel Beville, Captain Street, R. N., Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Messrs. W. E. Hart, Nusserwanjee Jewunjee, J. M. Romanis, J. T. Gray, E. Miller, P. R. Wilson, A. F. Turner, W. Wordsworth, L. R. W. Forrest, F. L. Charles, C.S., W. F. Melvin, Ganpatrao Bhasker, and Vamanrao Ganpatrao Bhasker.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Yashavant Vasudev Athalye then read a paper entited "On Betrothal among the Maharashtra Brahmanas." He divided his subject under four heads. In the first he gave a detailed rendering of the ritual as laid down by Narayana Bhatta in the *Prayogratna*. In the second part he gave explanations of the symbolistic parts of the ritual, including offerings of rice and cocoanuts. In the third part he noticed two deviations at the present day from the ritual laid down, *viz.*, that it was usual for fathers of girls to offer the hand of their daughters for the bridegroom's acceptance, instead of the bridgroom making a request for a gift of the bride; and secondly, that the ceremony of betrothal was now performed on the same day as the marriage, although it was evident the whole ritual contemplated an interval between the two ceremonies. He attributed this last deviation to the influence of the doctrine of *praticula*, which consists in a belief that, if any relation of the bride or the bridegroom died after a betrothal, such death prognosticates an unhappy marriage, and that, therefore, it is desirable to break off the contract. He showed that this doctrine had never any binding force. Under the fourth head he discussed the legal consequences of the ceremony. He pointed out that betrothal was merely an executory contract of marriage which could be entered under certain circumstances just as any other kind of contract. Marriage, when performed, was irrevocable. It was not correct to speak of marriage proper as a contract at all, because it created a status, and the Indian legislature did not extend the Majorty Act to the transaction of marriage, so as to save it from being nullified though performed before the age of consent. He was inclined to hold that the evils, both of early and late marriages, were present to the minds of the Rishis who framed the marriage law of the Hindoos, and that they effected a comprise between the two by dividing marriage into two parts, betrothal and marriage, and assigning different consequences to each.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Yashavant Vasudev Athalye for his paper.

It was resolved to postpone the discussion on the above paper. The Draft Rules, framed by the Council, were submitted to the meeting, and adopted with an amendment.

The meeting was then adjourned until Friday, the 10th September.

An adjourned meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the Society's rooms on Friday, the 10th September. The following members were present:—President, in the chair—Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith. Vice-President—Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I. Members of the Council—Messers. K. R. Cama, K. R. Kirtikar. T. S. Weir, and Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M. D.

Secretaries—Messrs. Yashavant Vasudev Athalye and Basil Scott. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Members—Hon. K. T. Telang; Rao Bhadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh; Colonel Walcott; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Gunpatrao Bhasker, John da Cunha, E. Miller, Madusudan Vasudev Athalye, and Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar.

The following discussion took place on Mr. Athalye's paper, "On Betrothal among the Maharashtra Brahmanas," which had been read at the previous meeting held on the 27th of August.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said that he agreed with Mr. Athalye in most of the explanations of symbolism. He suggested an explanation as to the change of custom in the matter of the side from which the offer of marriage came. The *Malli Madhav*, which was written in the 8th century A. C., showed that till then the old practice for the bridegroom to make a request for the hand of the bride had not fallen into desuetude. He thought it not unlikely that the custom came to be changed in this matter during the invasions of the Mahomedans, when insecurity of every kind prevailed in this country and naturally made it the interest of brides fathers to see their daughters married as early as possible. He also referred to Savitri's marriage in the *Mahabharata*, which exemplified both a selection by the bride and a gift by the father. Regarding symbolism he remarked that, although it was difficult to get rid of it completely, yet it was true that it ceased to be understood atter some time, and that, accordingly, its continuance after this stage had not much justificaton.

Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh was inclined to attribute the lowering of the age of marriage in the case of females to the conclave of sages at the Court of Janmejaya who deprived females of the privilegeof going through the ceremony of *Maunjibundhan* in this *Kali Yug*, and declared that in their case marriage should be considered to stand instead of the aforesaid rite. He attributed the change in this custom to marriage' having come to be viewed as indispensible in the case of females, while it remained optional in the case of males.

The president thought that the explanation suggested by the writer of the use of rice and cocoanuts at the ceremony of betrothal was somewhat fanciful. Among the twice-born castes, who were vegetarians, fruit and vegetables would naturally be used as offerings in their religious rites. Such offerings had gradually superseded the animal sacrifices of ancient times. Cocoanuts appeared in modern Hindoo worship to be offered in substitution of human victims, on account of its resemblance to the human head. In certain Hindoo families of the Punjab it was customary for a bridegroom at the marriage ceremony to cut off the head of a human figure made of dough with a knife supplied by the bride's family. This clearly showed that human sacrifice had been at one time performed at Hindu marriages. He did not, however, wish to suggest that the offering of cocoanuts mentioned by Mr. Athalye was necessarily a symbolical representation of the human victim slain in ancient days.

Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh then read a paper "On the Habits of a Jain Ascetic." He first mentioned the chief tenets of the Jain religion, and then discussed the relation of Brahmanism to Jainism, and of Jainism to Buddhism. He suggested grounds for believing that the introduction of idol worship into the the Brahmanic ceremonial was posterior to and consequent upon the introduction of Jainism into India; that idol worship was originally a Jain idea and was taken up by the Brahamanas from the Jains; and that idolatry thus gradually usurped the place of sacrifices in the Brahamanic ritual. Dr. Desmukh also pointed out that there were many and sound reasons for believing that Jainism was not of later date than Buddhism. He suggested that, in all probability, both faiths were originally one and the same, or only slightly different schools of the same philosophy; and that in time, they crystallized into definite shapes, and became distinct religions. He then gave an interesting account of the habits of a Jain ascetic, which proved how a most unobjectionable principle of morality, followed to its legitimate conclusions without any limitations,might lead to very absurd practices in daily life.

After some remarks from the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the President, and Mr. K. R. Kirtikar, thanks were voted to Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh for his paper.

CHICKEN HATCHING EXTRAORDINARY.

The Oak Lawn poultry ranche, of California, hatched, 2,500 chickens, and has 3,000 eggs in course of hatching and 1,200 more to begin. The incubators, hatching houses, brooding houses and runways have a capacity to keep 5,000 eggs in process of hatching all the time. The superintendent has icvented and built an incubator with a capacity of 400 eggs, which has just turned out 80 per cent. of live chickens. That is about the general run of the business. About ten per cent. of the eggs on the fifth day prove to be unfertile. These are taken away and boiled for the young chicks. Of the remaining ninety per cent., about seventy-five per cent. will yield live chicks, and of these about seventy-five per cent. live and grow to be broilers. The superintendent is at work upon an incubator of the capacity of fifty dozen eggs.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

The *Madras Times* learns that the Government of India, with the view to economy, recently suggested the feasibility of making some reduction in the number of Deputy Judge Advocates now serving in the Madras Presidency, pointing out that in Bombay there were only two Deputy Judge Advocates, and that for the administration of martial law, that Presidency was divided into two circles, the Northern and Southern. The Government of India think that a similar arrangement in this Presidency, with an additional circle for Burma, might probably be found sufficient. This would still leave one Judge Advocate General and three Deputies for the Madras Army, and it is hoped that in the present urgent necessity for economy, the reduction suggested would be feasible.

The Judge Advocate General, while admitting that it would be feasible to abolish the appointment of one Deputy, questions whether the measure will be a judicious one. Although the work of the present three Deputies could be performed by two, and, in the long run—on an average, so to speak,—there would be no arrears, yet it is certain that arrears would surely accumulate, which would have to be wiped off as opportunity occurs. Work in this department, in common with all judicial work, is unequal in its incidence. Sometimes it is heavy, sometimes light; and if the number of officers to do it were reduced to a minimum, slack times must be utilized to clear off arrears accumulating in busy times. In other words, prisoners will in busy times be kept waiting trial—a state of things especially objectionable in military life, where the regiment not only loses the services of the accused, but has to employ other men to guard him. For these reasons, the Judge Advocate General thinks it objectionable to effect the reduction asked for, but has suggested the reduction of the Staff pay of the Madras Circle, which is the lightest, from Rs. 500, to Rs. 300, and to increase the pay of the Burma Circle to Rs. 600. There has been an extra Deputy provided for Upper Burma, who will be dispensed with when the country has quieted down; in which case the Deputy for the whole province will have quite enough to do, and he could not possibly work any Indian station from Burma.

The local Government, the *Madras Times* learns have accepted the arguments of the Judge Advocate-General, and are of opinion that the reduction in the number of Deputies authorized for and employed in that Presidency and Burma cannot be secured without prejudice to the public service; but that the only economy feasible is the reduction from Rs. 500 to Rs. 300 of the Staff salary of the Deputy attached to the Madras Circle, in which, it has been shown, the work is less heavy than in other circles. As regards the proposal to increase to Rs. 600 the allowance of the Deputy in Burma, the Government do not consider that any change in this direction need be made at present. The suggestion, however, will be submitted to the Government of India for consideration when the strength of the force to be hereafter maintained in that province comes up for decision.

THE TINEDAH MINGYEE IN CONFINEMENT.

The followiug is a translation of the memorial addressed by the Tinedah Mingyee to the Viceroy:—

Tinedah Mingyee most respectfully addresses the Chief Secretary, Foreign Department, and states:—

That when the British Army reached near Mandalay he surrended the arms, and according to desire of the British Govrnment, gave up the person of King Theebaw, having previously prevented his escape with a great deal of trouble.

Then he gave over all the Royal treasure and property to Colonel Sladen under whose order also, he continued to serve, as head of the Hlootdaw, most loyally.

That his dependents who came with him, merely through love, are in great misery and are almost on the point of deserting him.

He begs therefore that His Excellency the Viceroy will have compassion on the old man whose days are close to the grave; and remove him from Cuttack to some place in Arakan, or Bassein District, or even to Calcutta.

That being told that he should temporarily reside at Calcutta, until the country was quiet, he came and promised before His Excellency, the Viceroy, that he would serve the Government.

That His Excellency the Viceroy told him distinctly that he should be allowed to return, and while remaining confidently under that assurance he was sent to Cuttack.

That he being aged, is very miserable at Cuttack, owing not only to the absence of Buddhist places of worship and the necessary articles of Burmese diet, but the climate is excessively hot.

That his dependents who came with him, merely through love, are in great misery and are almost on the point of deserting him.

He begs therefore that His Excellency the Viceroy will have compassion on the old man whose days are close to the grave; and remove him from Cuttack to some place in Arakan, or Bassein District, or even to Calcutta, until such time as Upper Burmah may be quite settled.

He writes this with a great and confident hope, that His Excellency the Viceroy will have compassion on the old man, sympathise in his feelings, and give his helping hand to him.

TINEDAH MINGYEE.

Cuttack, July 1886.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Ruskia Viedomosti* of a recent date contains the following important article, which has been translated and communicated to the *Globe* by its special correspondent in St. Petersburg:—"The 1st October next will be a memorable day in Central Asia, for on that day, if they have fulfilled their contract, the makers of the Transcaspian Railway will have brought the line as far as Charjui, on the River Amu Daria, a distance of 980 versts (650 miles) from the Caspian. This river will be to Central Asia what the Volga is to Eastern European Russia; at present it is only navigated by long narrow boats, capable of carrying 600 poods of goods or forty passengers, but for some thousand versts or so between Noukous and Kaliph, past Charjui, it could be navigated by steamers of light draught, i. e., 2½ feet. Two such have already been lately acquired for the purpose. Some form of liquid or other fuel should, however, at the same time be brought up there in order to save the present small forests from being destroyed for that purpose. The river varies in width from three-quarters to two versts, and is very rapid, running between high steep banks. The country near the river is particularly fertile, and an analysis of some of its earth lately made in St. Petersburg quite confirms this statement. It therefore rests with Government to ensure its successful cultivation by proper regulation. The river would be the medium of a large flow of commerce were the railway once to be completed as far as Charjui. It has been proposed to shift the Amu Daria back to its old bed where it was better known as the Oxus, but such an undertaking would hardly seem to be worth the expense, which is estimated at 27 million of roubles (£4,500,000). This railway, the first in Central Asia, was completed as far as Merv in July last, having a total length of 700 versts (500 miles), a great part of it being across a particularly bad desert; one which with great risk, could not be traversed in less than thirty days, but is now passed in twelve hours. It is now being continued in such a way as to pass by Bokhara, and will reach as far as Samarkand. The railway was originally the idea of General Skobeleff and the first section of it was made immediately after the capture of the Akhal Teke oasis. This section extended 227 versts (150 miles) from Michaelousk to Kizil Arvat and was made by two battalions of workers. On July 3, 1885, the next section was commenced from Kizil Arvat to Merv. In working across the desert a train accompanied the workmen, made up as a moving barrack for them, in which in addition to necessary accommodation, a library, church, hospital, officers' mess, etc., had their place. It took two months to lay the first 50 versts, but by February last 364 versts were laid, namely, from Geok Tepe to Douschak, and finally, within three months of its capture by the Russians, Merv saw a railway at its gates." Thus Russia has already made a railway right up to the back door of Afghanistan, forming a main artery for the commerce of Central Asia. Before the year is out it will have reached almost to Samarkand, which is one thousand miles from the Caspian Sea, but only 500 from Peshawur. Those who watch over British interests—whether political or commercial—cannot afford to lose sight of this significant advance.

CAPTURE OF A BISHOP BY BRIGANDS.

Some interesting details (the *Levant Herald* says) have come to hand respecting the capture by brigands of Monsignor Kyrilios, Greek Metropolitan of Elassona. The captors of the Greek prelate ask a ransom of ₤T.6,000, knowing him to be very rich and in a position to pay the amount. It is said that the brigands caused the Bishop to read a mass every day and oblige him to pray for the success of their undertakings, after which they all kneel down and piously receive his episcopal benediction. These religious bandits treat their prisoner very humanely, and do everything in their power to make him while away the tedious hours of solitude in an agreeable manner. The Bishop is trying hard to convert these outlaws, and it seems that his exhortations have at least had a temporary effect, as all the bandits have, with a touching unanimity, declared upon their conscience that they would abandon their terrible calling and retire into the town for the purpose of plying an honest trade—as soon as the Bishop's ransom is paid.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, on August 27; Major-General Trevor, R.E., C.S.I., in the chair.

The chairman: Gentlemen, when we last met together I mentioned to you that the Government were apparently so well satisfied with the way in which we manage the Rajputana-Malwa Railway that they were considering the propriety of handing over to our charge some further extensions of Government railways; and I said, if any acceptable proposition was sent in to us, you would have to be called together to consider it, and if it met with your approval you would have to give us your sanction to enter into the requisite agreement. Well, gentlemen, that proposition has come and you have it before you in full detail in the circular, which you have just accepted as read. Briefly, the proposition is based upon the terms on which we work the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with only three differences of any importance. The first is that the charge for interest on the capital expended on the line, which is to be the first charge before you share in the profits, is fixed at 4 per cent, instead of 5 per cent., which we have to pay on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The second difference is that we are bound to take over only such members of the staff employed on the Government line as we may need, and also such portions of the rolling stock as we require, in addition to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for working it. In the case of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, we had to take over the whole of the staff and the whole of the stock. This change will enable us to effect a considerable reduction in the working of the line and in the current expenditure on the line, and also to make some sensible diminution in the capital on which we pay interest before dividing profits. The last change the Government insist upon is that the whole charge for the loss by exchange should be a debit against the capital account of the line, instead of only half the loss, as in the case of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The first two changes that have been made in the agreement are obviously to your advantage, and therefore I need say nothing more about them. The third change will entail upon us some loss. It arises from the Government having been in the habit of carrying into the capital account of Indian State railways the English sovereigns that they spend in buying permanent way and rolling stock at the exchange of ten rupees to the sovereign. The difference they have always written off to the debit of the current expenses of the Indian Empire. But a record has been kept of it, and when we entered into the Rajputana-Malwa agreement a discussion arose as to whether the sum that had been carried to the debit of the general revenues of the Empire should be brought into the capital account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. As there was some little difference about the matter, it was eventually compromised, but we cannot dispute the fact that that loss by exchange in converting sovereigns into rupees is clearly a debit to capital. As far as you are concerned it is a matter of very little moment on this line. I have not got the exact figures by me as to what you will lose by this change in the agreement, but as well as I can make out it would not make a difference of £300 in your dividend in the course of the year, and this £300 is represented by less than one penny per cent. of stock in your dividend. I think, after that figure, you will not require me to say much more about it. The only other thing I need further say is that we are asked to take over the line on October 1; that is, after the monsoon is over, and when there is, generally speaking, no further fear of accident from floods. The line we are asked to take over starts from a place called Achnera, on a branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, about ten miles west of Agra. It runs northward to the City of Muttra, a place containing, with the suburbs, about 80,000 inhabitants, and noted as a sacred place amongst the Hindus, and also for the beauty of its temples. At Muttra the railway crosses the Jumna river by a bridge, which is in use both for local traffic as well as railway purposes. From this local traffic we shall get some tolls. After crossing the Jumna the line runs further eastward to the large town of Hathras, which contains about 35,000 inhabitants, and is a station on the East Indian Railway. It then crosses the East Indian Railway, and runs on another 40 miles to a place called Kasgunje, a town of 16,000 inhabitants. At Kasgunje it turns down southwards, and after running through Ferukabad City, of 75,000 inhabitants, it terminates at Cawnpore by a junction over the Oude and Rohilkund and the East Indian and Indian Midland Railways. Cawnpore is the great emporium of trade in the North-West Provinces, and contains upwards of 150,000 inhabitants. There are two branches of the line—one running from Kasgunje to Sorow on the banks of the Ganges, a place of pilgrimage for Hindus, and the other is a small branch to a place named Bithur, on the banks of the Ganges, which in the time of the Mutiny was famed as the residence of Nana Sahib, of Cawnpore notoriety. The line throughout its whole length runs through a very fertile district, and one which is pretty densely inhabited. The country is watered by branches from the Ganges Canal, and the average population is about 500 to the square mile. There are, therefore, gentlemen, all the elements of a good traffic on the line, both in passengers and goods. But the railway was only completed about the end of the year 1884, and, unfortunately, it was broken down by floods during 1885, and through traffic on it was interrupted for about three and a-half months in consequence of a rainfall of 18 inches in one of the districts of it in the course of 24 hours. The traffic, therefore, has had but little chance of developing on the line. However, notwithstanding this interruption during 1885, the gross receipts on the Cawnpore and Achnera line amounted to about 9 lacs and Rs. 13,000. If we had had the line to work as part and parcel of the Rajputana-Malwa system, a gross receipt of 9 lacs and Rs. 13,000 would have given you a net revenue of 4 lacs and Rs. 30,000. The capital cost of the line, at the end of 1885, was 113 lacs, and 4 per cent. on 113 lacs would amount to 4 lacs and Rs. 52,000. Therefore, in 1885 the net earnings of the Cawnpore and Achnera line would not have covered the first charge the Government ask us to pay. But in 1886 there has been a considerable expansion of traffic. From the returns which we have received, and which we get from week to week, it appears that this expansion has amounted to about 25 per cent., and there is no reason why that expansion should not continue to the end of the year. If the expansion continues, the gross receipts during 1886 on the Cawnpore and Achnera line will not fall much short of 11½ lacs of rupees. If that sum is earned, and if we had been working the line, the net receipts would have been 5½ lacs, or a sum more than sufficient to cover the Government charge for interest, as well as giving you some little margin of profit for yourselves. However, gentlemen, we do not look to the resources of the Cawnpore and Achnera line in itself, either present or prospective, for the future profits; we look to other sources for the profits we hope to divide amongst you. We expect we shall be able to effect, by taking over this line, some reduction in the general charges of our own undertaking. Those general charges are not only common to our line, but to the Government lines, and are divided between the Government lines and us in the proportion of the respective gross earnings. The larger the amount of the gross earnings on the State railways the smaller is the sum that is brought to the debit of the accounts by your own line, and a half of any reduction that is effected passes into your pockets as surplus profits. We shall make some money by reducing the cost of the Bengal coal that we burn on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, by obtaining it from a place nearer the mines than we get it. Whatever saving we shall effect in the coal, of which we burn 50,000 tons a year, one-fifth of the saving will go to you as part of the dividend you get from the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. But the main source on which we rely for profit is the trade which we hope to be able to throw on this new line from the Rajputana-Malwa system. There is a very large trade carried on between the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the North-West Provinces in coal and in salt, and over this traffic we shall have some control. Our agent expects that he will be able to put 100,000 tons a year additional traffic on that line, and that if he succeeds in this endeavour we shall add very largely to the receipts of the Cawnpore and Achnera Railway. On the whole, gentlemen, your board has given this matter their most careful consideration, and they think they will incur no risk of any loss whatsoever, and you will probably be making a sensible, though not a large, addition to the dividend you obtain by taking over the management of this railway. I beg, therefore, now to move the following resolution:—

"That the board of directors be authorised to conclude and enter into with the Secretary of State in Council of India, and carry into effect, a contract for the maintaining, regulating, working, and using by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company of the railway from Cawnpore to Achnera, on the terms contained in the letter P. W. 1119, dated 20th July 1886, addressed to the company by the Secretary of State, with such additions, alterations, and modifications, if any, as the directors may deem expedient."

Mr. Mitchell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

THE only change reported by Reuter's London Financial telegram of last evening is a decline of ⅛ in Sterling Loan, the prices of Bar Silver and Rupee Securities remaining unchanged. Consols keep steady at 100⅞, notwithstanding the somewhat uneasy feeling which must prevail in connection with recent events in Bulgaria.

In the London Produce markets Linseed is called quiet and quoted at 42s. per quarter, which is a decline of 6d. per quarter on the last previous quotation.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed yesterday with a hardening tendency, sales 12,000 bales, including 1,000 bales of Surats, the market for which was called firm. Mid-Uplands on the spot were unchanged at 5½d.; but arrivals, for Sept.-October were 1-32d., Oct.-Nov., 3-64d. Nov.-Dec. 1-32d., and Dec. to Feb. 1-64d. higher.

At New York there was an advance of 1-16 in Mid-Uplands on the spot, while Futures for November were quoted 9·35, the last previous rate of 9·31 having been for January.

Locally we have still very little to chronicle.

COTTON has been in better demand to-day, but we have heard of hardly anything doing, as sellers are firm, and not inclined to accept the rates offered. We quote for Bengals, new crop, January delivery, Rs. 160, Rs. 165, and Rs. 174, for Good, Fully Good, and Fine, respectively; and for Good Broach Rs. 215, for March delivery. At Rs. 2 under these quotations a large business would probably be done.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is still very little business doing. We have heard of some small sales of Ekdani Wheat No. 1 (96 per cent.) at Rs. 4-4-0, and of the same (85 per cent.) at Rs. 4-3-0, for October delivery. Red Delhi has been sold at Rs. 3-13-0, and White at Rs. 3-15-0. For the new crop of Delhi Wheat sellers are firmer, but no business has transpired to-day. Linseed and Rapeseed continue neglected. There is some demand for Barley at Rs. 2-13.

The receipts of the principal articles of produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	1,899	bales.
Wheat	83,126	cwt.
Linseed	6,795	„
Rapeseed	3,362	„
Gingellyseed	1,053	„
Poppyseed	3,328	„

FREIGHTS are dull, and we have not heard of any further transactions of importance. Rates may be called nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE, as we anticipated yesterday, opened at firmer rates this morning, especially for Bank Paper. The ordinary business transactions continue to be of the most meagre description. The Banks continue to operate between each other freely, and quotations are, therefore, still fitful and uncertain. In Calcutta, rates opened at 1s. 4 13-16d. for Telegraphic Transfers, but advanced 1-16d., say, to 1s. 4⅞d., which is also the closing rate here. There appears to be no life in business in Calcutta; but taking into account the last advices from China, and the bare state of the money market here, at our opening business season, there seems a fair prospect of rates of Exchange being at least maintained. Silver may remain unchanged until Council drafts are disposed of. The following are our closing quotations :—

Bank Bills	on demand	1s. 4 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-8d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs,	3 „ „	1·80½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. has recovered ⅛th, and is now quoted at 98⅛. Four-and-a-half per cent. has advanced ⅛, say to 102¾.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day, the only changes we have to note being an advance of Rs. 10 in Hindustan Mill shares, say to Rs. 900; and of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press at Rs. 465; while Empress and Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,215, respectively, and Jewraz Baloo at Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 1,222½. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 620.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	842½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	209	5,000	1,000	—	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	11,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	490
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	112
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	170
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	5	55	37½	650
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1	50	Rs. 2	840
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,270
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	500	„14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhaloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,222½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	680
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	190
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,485
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	510½
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	915
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	582½
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	187½
e of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	810
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	—	820

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld					
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Colaba Press Co.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	150
Dholera P. & G. Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
East India Press Co.	0	300	300	12	140
Fort Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
French Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,850
	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	465
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	575
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	125
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)					
Sind Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	680
Sassoon Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,250
	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	137
Bapty Co., Ld.	825	200	165	Rs. 20	151
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		600	100	6 p.c	106
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	13
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14½
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	100	100		
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	96xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 15	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	5	55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re 1	7¼xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	500		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 ct	134
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Inchborva, of Liverpool, was spoken by H. M. S. Briton in lat. 16° 45' N. long 62° 58' E. on Sept. 13. She was standing to the westward.

THE steam-ship Cascapedia, 1,924 tons, Captain W. A. Fraser, cleared yesterday for Perim and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Pocock and two daughters, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Wenridjee and two distressed seamen.

THE I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Singapore, 2,431 tons, Captain G. Parodi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, Sept. 1st, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. G. Gray, Mr. M. C. K. Runand, Mr. Q. Elliott, Mr. Robert-Gore, Mr. Passanti, Mr. Sahaidlicaves, and 32 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Malacca, 1,045 tons, Captain H Schacht, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, Sept. 10th, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. Melosch, Mr. Merwanjee, Mr. R. Boyce, Mrs. Merwanjee Cowasjee, Saleh bin Mahomed, Shahboodeen bin Sultan, Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy, and 110 deck passengers.

WITH reference to Notification No. 46, dated 8th June 1886, intimating the intended alteration of the position of a bell buoy at the entrance to the Bhavnagar creek in the Gulf of Cambay, it is hereby notified for general information that the buoy has been placed on the three fathom line near the southern end of the Rukh bank, at a distance of one-and-three-quarter miles from the Bhavnagar light-house, and on the magnetic bearing from the light-house of S. 63° 33' E.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. BRITON.—H. M. S. Briton, Captain R. Lloyd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, which port she left on Sept. 3rd. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, but was under sail owing to the screw being damaged.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21ST SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Clan Macdonald	1796	W. Millar	G	F. Muir and Co.
„ Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	K	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Cathay	1884	E. Ashdown	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Clan Fraser	1319	J. E. Rober	F	F., Muir & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	M	E., Bates & Co.
„ Nagara			N	
„ Nurjahan	1936		P	
„ Kashgar	2640		Q	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
21	Malaca (s)	Schacht	Zanzibar, Sept. 10.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Sept. 1.
	H. M.'s Briton	Lloyd	Zanzibar, Sept. 3.
	Pachumba (s)	Livington	Kurrachee.
	Poseidon (s)	Donische	Hongkong.
	Adowa (s)	Allan	Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
21	King Arthur (s)	Raflin	Aden, Hoodeida & (Jeddah.)
	Cascapedia (s)	Fraser	Perim & Liverpool.
	Nurjehan (s)	Budd	Rangoon.
	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	Rangoon.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Cathay for Colombo, Penang, &c.
„ Nagar, for Hull.
„ Singapore, for Genoa, &c.
„ Pachumba, for Kurachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FROM LONDON.

Jesso (s)—18 cases varnish, 30 cases color, and 4 cases Brushes, N. Surafally and Co; 30 drums turpentine, 25 drums linseed oil, T. M. Tazkhanji; 25 drums turpentine, A. K. Abdool Hassam; 6 cases paper, A.H. Abdoolally; 77 cases oilmanstores, confectionery, and medicine, E. Russoljee; 63 cases oilmanstores, D. Burjojee; 67 cases oilmanstores, C. N. Patell and Co.; 101 cases whiskey and 56 casks beer, J. Framjee; 50 cases brandy, Walter, Nutter and Co.

Verona (s)—687 plates soft spelter, C. Ramjee; 25 drums varnish, M. Surafally and Co.; 32 crates empty soda-water bottles, C. Palmer, and Co; 51 cases brandy, and 1 case medicine J. Framji.

Henzada (s)—4 cases champagne, C. Palmer and Co.

Kangra (s)—4 cases claret, C. Palmer and Co.

Ancona (s)—10 cases brandy, J. Fleming and Co.

Ravenna (s)—13 cases liquor, 2 cases bitter Green and Reed.

FROM ANTWERP.

Jesso (s)—10 packages paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 32 cases glassware, A. H. Rahimbhoy; 14 cases glassware, C. Ameer.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Baldino (s)—2 hogsheads brandy, J. Nowrojee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald—(s) 5 bales wallpaper, M. A. Tybjee; 2 casks whiskey, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Mackdonald (s)—1 cask whiskey, J. Fleming and Co.

Clan Murray (s)—1 hogshead whiskey, C. Palmer and Co.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OUR EYES.—Sight scientifically treated and Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to suit each individual case.

Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses, *without any extra charges*, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.

Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

EBORALL—September 14th, at Allahabad, the wife of C. W. Eborall, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

WILLIS—September 15th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. A. L. R. Willis, Traffic Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PLOWDEN—BULMAN.—September 13th, at Holy Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold, R. Chichele Plowden, Esquire, Punjab Police, to Ethel, second daughter of the Rev. G. R. Bulman, Rector of Shincliffe, Durham.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886.

THE House of Commons will rise soon, or the Government would not be able any longer to withstand the urgent demands that have been made upon them for an inquiry into the allegations of corruption against the Ordnance Department of the War Office. Considering the gravity of the charges that have been made, the War Office, under the present, as under the late Government, take the matter very easily. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, the late Secretary for War, asked for specific charges against individual members of the Ordnance Department before taking action; Mr. Smith, his successor, says in answer to what he calls "general charges of conspiracy, corruption, and malversation against high officials and others of the Ordnance Department," that he will be prepared to receive in confidence any statements of fact affecting particular officers of the Department, so that he may take the judgment of the law officers of the Crown upon them with a view of referring them to a judicial tribunal. This is a stiff, official, and highly unsatisfactory position for the Government to take up. While it is certain, if half that is said on the subject be true, that many of the practices pointed out would be amenable to the jurisdiction of a criminal court, some of the more serious would have to be dealt with in another way. Mere favouritism, for instance, discreditable though it might be, and ruinous in its results, could not be made a ground of criminal proceedings. But the public would like to know, nevertheless, how largely that has prevailed in the allocation of Ordnance contracts in recent years. Some ugly facts have come out of late in this connection, and the Secretary of State has in Parliament had to confess his inability to deal with them. Thus, at a time when an order has gone out from the Admiralty that the 43 ton guns supplied by Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., Limited, are not to be fired because one of them burst on board the Collingwood, it has transpired that some members of the Ordnance Committee who reported in favour of these guns are shareholders in the company that supplied them. Then, again, when a committee was nominated some months ago to report upon the bursting of this particular gun, Sir William Armstrong, the chairman of the company that made it, and Captain Noble, who is the registered holder of shares in it to the amount of £217,000, were associated with the committee. And lastly, it has been pointed out that the Marquis of Lansdoune, once Under-Secretary for War, Lord Alcester, while a Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, while Secretary to the Admiralty, and a number of permanent officials in the two departments, have held and continue to hold shares in the great Elswick company which supplies the army and navy with ordnance.

These facts have been brought specifically before the War Office, and Mr. Smith's observations upon them amount to a confession of contentment with things as they are, or at all events of helplessness to make them any better. Asked whether there are any regulations to prevent officials in the Ordnance Department from becoming shareholders in firms having ordnance contracts, the Secretary of State for War replied that it was not in his power to say that any officer is not at liberty to invest his money in any company he may think fit. Mr. Smith, nevertheless, defines the conditions under which a Government servant may divide his interest between the Government he serves and the company in which he holds shares. The servant is "not at liberty to use any power which he possesses for his own personal advantage, or for the advantage of any company with which he is connected." This is a very sound principle, lacking however in this, that so long as self-interest has any place in human nature it will be impossible to give practical application to it. When the investor ceases to take interest in his investments it will be safe enough to leave official shareholders in Sir William Armstrong's company to pronounce official judgment upon the merits of the company's work and to determine, as the Ordnance Committee virtually determine, whether or not a concern in whose financial prosperity they are directly interested, shall supply the Navy with guns. But in the meantime some way out of the scandal which Mr. Smith too complacently admits to exist must be found. Otherwise, on what principle will it continue to be an illegal thing for a member of the House of Commons to hold a Government contract? It looks as though the customs of the War Office in this matter had already made even so careful a man as Mr. Smith dangerously indulgent of lax dealing. If it is not impertinent to remind the Secretary of State for War that he is a man in business, it would be interesting to learn if he would without misgiving entrust even the most trusted of his own employés to give contracts to a company in which they were pecuniarily interested? But the atmosphere of the Departments must be different from that of commercial and unofficial life. How otherwise could it have been tolerated that an eminent constructor should be simultaneously a Lord of the Admiralty and a partner in the concern which, through the Ordnance Department, largely supplied the Navy with guns? Or that Mr. White, in leaving the service of Sir W. Armstrong and Co. to become Director of Naval Construction, was allowed to retain the appointment of consulting naval architect to his old firm? It matters little whether it was crass stupidity or an absence in the Department of the moral sense which distinguishes between a job and straightforward proceedings. The results are discreditable, ludicrous though they are. One result, as has been pointed out in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, is that the Secretary of the United States Navy has recently congratulated Congress upon having secured for five thousand pounds the designs of an armourclad made by this gentleman and embodying all the most modern improvements introduced in the British Navy. Another of the benefits—to other people—arising out of this arrangement, is that the representative of the United States Admiralty has obtained access to the confidential designs of our ships.

These are not matters for reference to the law officers of the Crown to see if a criminal prosecution can be based upon them. If the Government cannot deal with them except with the aid of the Law Courts they are helpless indeed. They may, if they choose, defer dealing with the graver and uglier charges of specific and direct corruption which have been so freely made—charges which may be illustrated in the common belief that nothing can be sold to the War Office without somebody being bribed. The difficulty of proving such allegations is necessarily great, though Colonel Hope, who has just sent in to Mr. Smith a series of charges setting out specifically names, dates and circumstances, seems to have no misgivings on the point. He has made his declaration, bringing home to "a corrupt and incompetent department" the jamming cartridges, the bending bayonets and the breaking swords of recent campaigns, and he tells us in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*—"By Act of Parliament such a declaration, if falsely made, is perjury. If my statements are false I can therefore be sentenced to seven years' penal servitude." This from a wearer of the Victoria Cross carries weight with it, and Mr. Smith, however he may be in doubt as to the impropriety of allowing British officers to be at once buyers for, and sellers to, Government, is not likely to think lightly of it. Meantime we are waiting for our big guns to be case-hooped so that they may not burst with a two-thirds charge, as one of the guns supplied on this precious system has burst. Meantime, too, the arrangements in the constructive department of the Admiralty are such that a foreign Power has only to be a customer of Sir W. Armstrong and Co. and the secrets of the British Navy are exposed to its view. If this is not fit matter for investigation by the law officers of the Crown it is at least fit matter for prompt and searching investigation by a Royal Commission, so that we may know how far these irregularities have gone, and over what area of the public service this principle of permitting Government servants to serve Government and another master—or it may be another Government—has operated. Had these charges been made at a duller time, and when political controversies had less possession of public attention, the scandal would have been more fitly appreciated.

A GOOD deal of obscurity attaches to the news of fighting in Badakshan, but the matter is of some importance in view of the recent reports of Russian intrigues in the adjoining and dependent province of Wakhan. The scene of the fighting is Fyzabad, the capital of the province, the combatants being Afghans and Badakshanis, and the object to subjugate the country to the Ameer. There is, however, nothing to show that the fighting is anything more than a merely tribal disturbance, and we should have been more likely than the Russians at Merv to have heard if the Ameer had sent an expedition to Fyzabad to make effective his nominal sovereignty ever the country. Badakshan has during his reign been attached to Cabul by very slender bonds of allegiance, but it would be difficult even for a Russian Boundary Commissioner to show that the country belonged to any one but the Ameer. In the latter years of the old Durani monarchy it fell into Usbeg hands; but Dost Mahomed recovered it for Cabul, its chief regularly paying tribute to the suzerain, and its allegiance was maintained during the reign of Shere Ali. Whatever the cause of the present disturbances may be, they bode no good to the Ameer. Badakshan, like Wakhan, extends as far as the Oxus, and is thus in close contiguity with Russian territory. We know how easily Russian ingenuity might find in civil war in one of the border provinces an occasion for intervention. It will be interesting to hear the Cabul version of what is going on.

THE note on taxation in native States which we print in another column is an interesting, but, we fear, not very convincing rejoinder to much official writing and action in connection with this subject in the Bombay Presidency and the States under the political charge of the Bombay Government. It will be welcomed as an effort to set forth the "other side" of a question which, like most questions, must be supposed to have two sides. Few people will rise from the perusal of it with a persuasion that the fiscal system for which the writer apologises was the best for a native State, no matter what stage of development the State might have reached. But it is a by no means unnecessary reminder that the ideals of an enlightened political economy cannot be at once and everywhere realized and under all conditions and circumstances. Our own procedure, indeed, points to the same practical if somewhat heretical conclusion. We set our faces against the economists while we maintain an export duty on rice. We do the same thing while we rely upon octroi duties as the chief source of our municipal income. Economic principles are against us, but necessity is more persuading than political economy, and in these respects we are not half such purists as our correspondent credits us with being. We shall get rid of these heretical ways of raising revenue when we can—though no one, by the way, has yet asked when that is to be. Our rule of action will be to keep to the present way so long as it yields the revenue we require without unduly pressing upon the people, and, above all things, so long as no better way presents itself. The native States, though they cannot defend transit dues and cognate forms of taxation for their own sake, have a right to ask that their fiscal system should not be too greatly disturbed by the reforms pressed upon them by British authorities. Interference with the established order of things, our correspondent says, involves, amongst other things, a loss of revenue, and it is conceivable that by insisting upon the removal even of a bad tax, where it is difficult to replace it at once by a better one, we may do more harm than good. But the most that can be conceded to our correspondent—who holds a leading position in one of the most progressive of the native States—is that the British Government may be too precipitate and too rigid in their insistance upon principles unexceptionable in themselves.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

SEPT. 1.

THE counter revolution in Bulgaria, satisfactory though it be in several points of view, is not generally regarded as a guarantee of peace in the South-East of Europe. On the contrary, there is a disposition to consider it as in the highest degree provocative of a Russian intervention in the domestic affairs of that region which may involve the reopening of the Eastern Question. Russia's policy undergoes a defeat by the *fiasco* which has resulted from the abortive *coup d'etat* at Sofia, which it will be scarcely possible for the Czar to submit to in the face of his Army, on which all the hopes of his house depend. There is some reason to believe that Prince Bismarck is well disposed to give Russia a considerable latitude in regard to Bulgaria as the best means of averting a rupture between Austria and the Northern Power, whose rivalry in the Balkan Peninsula would infallibly lead to a great war if a policy of compromise be not resorted to at Berlin. Whether a compromise which will give Russia a free hand in the reconstruction of the Bulgarian Government will meet with the approval of Lord Salisbury we need not inquire. But England will not go to war single-handed to keep Prince Alexander on the throne, and the ultimate decision, whatever it may be, will be doubtless arrived at by the Powers more immediately concerned—excepting, of course, Turkey, which plainly intimates its complete inability to control events beyond the restricted frontier. The presentation to the Porte, at the instance of Lord Salisbury, of Lord Rosebery's despatch pressing for the reform of the administration in Armenia, so that the work may not be taken in hand by Russia, will of itself paralyse the Government addressed in such significant and menacing language. The Sultan cannot fail to understand from the tone of the despatch that the action of Russia in regard to Batoum has a very definite meaning which is recognised by the British Govenrment. There is no reason whatever to doubt the statement which comes from Constantinople that the communication of this remarkable document has had a very irritating effect, and has not in any way conduced to a satisfactory result. However, Turkey is now duly notified that we consider we have a good ground for refusing to go to war to resist Russia if that Power chooses to go to the trouble of reforming the administration of Armenia.

Mr. S. Smith brings before the House the question of the incidence of the cost of the subjugation of Burma. This operation was to have been not only painless but costless; but we now see that it will involve the labour of thirty-five thousand men tramping up and down a roadless country for an indefinite period of time, who must of course be paid and supplied with all necessaries. It will be a very serious thing indeed if India be saddled with the whole cost of this business, which promises to use up as many crores as did the attempted conquest of Afghanistan—which was undertaken in the pious belief that it might be accomplished for a trifle of two millions sterling, a sum that was exceeded ten-fold. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt writes to the *Times* recommending that those who have led the country into this Burman adventure should be court-martialled for fooling the Government and the public with their blundering forecasts; but the only court-martial that can take cognizance of such offences is that of public opinion. It is for the public opinion of India now to insist that as it was primarily to satisfy the eagerness of the Chambers of Commerce at Home for a new market in Burma, that matters were brought to the present pass, that they should be asked to contribute at least the half of the amount of the additional income-tax which will indubitably be necessary to meet the outlay. But the financial is not the gravest object of this Burman *imbroglio*. If the Bulgarian complication should require an outlet for Russian activity, we may presently have General Roberts crying out not to Varus, but to the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his vanished legions, the thirty thousand men, who were declared to be indispensable to the security of the North-Western Frontier and are now lost in the Burmese wilds. Has the lesson read us by events, when twenty-five thousand men were locked up in the Soudan a little more than a year ago, been quite thrown away upon us? How soon all the talk about the absolute necessity of marching to Khartoum and to the Equator then disappeared into thin air? The one anxiety was to get the men rapidly out of the Soudan, so that they could be utilised for purposes of vital importance. There are many practical men who would experience a feeling of relief if a similar measure of prudent foresight were taken with regard to the thirty-five thousand men soon to be interned in the Golden Chersonnessus. But they lack courage to speak out their minds and let things drift.

The new Ministry is getting on very comfortably in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain having followed up Lord Hartington's declaration of continued adhesion by pledging himself "not to do anything to turn out this Government as long as the Government which is to take its place is committed to a separatist policy." This was a telling way of putting it, though Sir Charles Russell was disagreeable enough to point out that Mr. Chamberlain's position was simply this, that "he would vote for the Government and against any proposition coming from his own side of the House, however just, and right, and politic, it might be." However that may be, the Liberal Unionist leaders have nothing left them under present circumstances but to support the Government through thick and thin, so that the bulk of their party may be brought to a sense of their value as foes whatever they might be as friends. They bar the way to a Liberal restoration; if they failed to do that, they would be of little account, as they cannot dispose of any voting power to enable them to hold their own with either Conservatives or Liberals if fighting an independent battle. The existing alliance will therefore be prolonged until such time as the Unionists find a means of reconciling themselves to the Party which they still aspire to lead. They cannot well adjourn the reconciliation indefinitely, for they would in that case have as little chance of the reversion of the leadership as had the Peelites of superseding Disraeli as chief of the Conservative Party, even when the latter abandoned the cause of Protection as hopelessly lost. The refusal to form a coalition Government, to which they were urged by all the London Press and by Her Majesty in person, at the request of Lord Salisbury, showed that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain perfectly understand the temporary nature of the present alliance, and the public at large now begins to understand it also. But for a while it will endure, and in the meantime the Government is quite free to do anything which meets the approval of Lord Hartington and his Radical colleague in the Unionist duumvirate.

The winter campaign in Ireland promises to be severe, and it is difficult to hope that it will not be sanguinary. Sir Redvers Buller is making his arrangements for administering a sort of informal martial law in Kerry and Clare. If this officer "acted with promptitude and determination in Zululand, that was what he was sent there to do," says the exulting *St. James's Gazette*. So we may infer what he is determined and prompt enough to do in Kerry. Sir Hugh Gough was sent about half a century ago to Clare on a similar mission. He had martial law to begin with, and ten thousand men to help him to administer it. After a good spell of marching and counter-marching, which wore his troops off their feet and disgusted them of the whole business, a compromise was entered into, and the *status quo ante* was agreed to by both sides as satisfactory enough. The fact is, that the peasantry to be dealt with are not Zulus, and do not charge British squares, and either break them or perish in the attempt. But to all appearance this semi-military dictatorship in the south-west is not intended very seriously. The real design is to give emphasis to the significant language of Lord Randolph Churchill respecting the opportunity for resorting to evictions on a satisfactory scale. The whole military and police strength of the Government will be placed at the disposal of the landlords to evict during the winter. This is probably deemed a good way to realise Lord Salisbury's idea of emigrating another million of the population. Two and half million having been already evicted from the soil, there is no reason to despair of getting rid of another million by the same means if advantage be taken of existing circumstances. Judicial rents may be unpayable or payable, but they must be paid; if they be unpayable, they must be still regarded as judicial and binding; if the Royal Commission report in spring or summer that they cannot be paid, then they cannot be reduced, but they may be converted into a factor in a grand purchase scheme which the Government may then formulate. In that event there will be no power of resistance left in the country; the landlords and the Government will be masters of the situation. I have heard this view of the matter dwelt upon with force by landlords in Ireland, and there is no doubt that something of this kind is actuating the Government in its new departure. Last year Lord Carnarvon used his influence with the landlords to get them to make a moderate and merciful use of their legal rights, and the result was on the whole satisfactory. More rents were paid this summer than in any of the three or four preceding it. The new Ministry, however, is not now dependent in any way on Irish opinion. There is no necessity for conciliation, though it might seem that is not politic in the higher sense to identify the rejection of the Home Rule project with a resumption of the policy of drastic evictions.

Be this as it may, the intentions of Government are not to be misunderstood. It is ostentatiously announced that five regiments of infantry and four detachments of cavalry regiments have been sent to the Curragh Camp to enable the sheriffs to call for any military or police that may be required to enforce evictions. I read in to-day's papers of another eviction on Lord Clanricarde's estate, at which 1,500 military and police, to say nothing of forty emergency men, engaged in taking by storm the house of the tenant, who defended it with twenty-two men, and poured boiling water on the assailants, and cast down two hives of bees upon them, to their great discomfort. The police used six scaling ladders and a zinc "testudo," or covering shield fashioned on Roman traditions. They mounted to the assault with swords, and their officer nearly lost his fingers by a cut from an adze when he put his hand through the window. Twenty-two men were made prisoners and conveyed away by railway; the train in which they were supposed to be was blocked by boulders, when they arrived at the nearest town bands turned out and played martial airs in their honour. The townspeople shouted "Down with the Evictors." Shopkeepers refused to sell the police food or drink, and the latter are now billeted on the shopkeepers, who have supply for 1s. a man what is declared to be worth 4s. The whole country side is almost in a state of insurrection. In a previous eviction case at Woodford, the magistrates and the police made up the rent, £16; but it was refused unless £17 costs were added. So the eviction went on. The men arrested in Saunders' house had to be taken by railway at a cost to Government of £16-16. From these preliminary instances we may calculate perhaps the cost and trouble of the policy of eviction when it is carried out on the scale which seems to be desired, and calculated upon. Think of the outlay involved in the presence of 1,500 men in a remote district to evict a few men owing insignificant rents to an absentee nobleman! Lord Clanricarde's action is strongly condemned by Conservative landlords, who hold that his harshness and violence are compromising their whole cause. I have heard his Lordship denounced in the most energetic language by the Grand Master of Orange lodges in a northern county. His agent, Mr. Joynt, has done his best to settle the rent difficulty by compromise, but the orders issued from London are that not only the rent but the costs—which are as much or more—and the hanging gale must be paid up, or the tenants go out. There are unhappily too many men of this stamp whom Lord Randolph's incitement will only confirm in their determination not to make a merciful use of their utmost legal right. But it is fair to say that such men are not, so far as I can make out, by any means the majority of the landlord class. I am warranted in giving this testimony, for most of those whom I have heard speak on the subject, condemn with vehemence the action of Lord Clanricarde and of others of similar temper. Their action and that of the Government in sending an African General to rough ride Kerry in support of the evictors is felt by the reasonable section of the landlords to be a direct challenge to the population, which may be accepted. From the opportunities of observation which have been open to me, I am inclined to think that this view is the correct one, and that as matters now stand the situation is far more threatening than it was even in 1881, when the endeavour to effect "the judicious mixture" of coercion and concession was inaugurated by the Gladstone administration. Five years of bitter experience has taught many others, as well as Lord Spencer, how fierce and continuous is the reaction in these days against government by force; and now the forebodings are much stronger than they were when I was in the north of Ireland in 1881. There is no hope or expectation that the struggle will be ended by a few high-handed measures; there is considerable misgiving that such measures may render the situation altogether intolerable. And it is quite bad enough as it is, in all conscience.

The friends of Valentine Baker Pasha are sanguine that at length the Royal clemency will restore that gallant Cavalry officer to the Army. I do not know what ground there is for this hope, the Queen having declared on a former occasion that under no circumstances would she consent to his forfeited commission being restored to that officer. Even the support and countenance of the Prince of Wales were unavailing to shake the Royal will on this subject. But now it is said that mercy will temper justice.

G. G.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR BURMA.

THE first instalment of the troops that are going from this port to Burma went yesterday by the hired Transports Noorjehan and Kashgar. The embarkation took place from the Prince's Dock, which presented a very busy appearance throughout the early part of the day. The troops had arrived here from three different stations, Mhow, Neemuch, and Poona, and they belonged to the 1st Bombay Lancers, and the 5th and the 23rd Native Infantry Regiments. The Lancers consisted of six European officers, five native officers, and 270 non-commissioned officers and men. The following are the names of the European officers :—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Heyland, Captain Minchin, Lieutenants G. F. Fenley, W. A Thompson, G. H. Bull, and Birdwood. The 23rd Native Infantry consisted of two native officers and seventy-six men, and there were fifty-five non-commissioned officers and men of the 5th Native Infantry. Captain Nuthall of the 25th Native Infantry and Lieutenant Parkin of the Commissariat Department were also among the officers who left yesterday. The Indian Medical Department was represented by Surgeon-Major Ogilvie, and Surgeons Street, Higgs, Crimmin, and Anderson, with seven hospital assistants. The transports also carried 239 followers, 296 horses, 158 mules and ponies, and nine bullocks.

THE RACE FOR COUNTRY-BREDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the terms of the race for the recent Cutch Purse, and in regard to the breeding and rearing of C. B's. generally, permit me to ask through your columns whether there is any common month in this country from which all C. B.'s have to date their age? In the absence of any such fixture, and on the terms of the race for the Cutch Purse as those terms stood, it would be possible that colts just turned two years of age would have to race in company with colts just about to turn three years, the reason being the following:—The best time for covering mares in Gujarat and Kattywar is as early as may be in the cold weather, November and December. The best time in Dekkan is during the rains, generally August and September. The colts are therefore born, in the case of Gujarat colts, early in the cold weather, and in the case of Dekkan colts generally in the middle of the rains. The race for C. B.'s takes place in September, not quite in the middle of the above two respective breeding periods, thus placing, not perhaps all, but certainly a great many Dekkan colts at an obvious disadvantage. Colts born in July,-August, and just turned two years of age in the month of September, would have to gallop against colts born the previous November-December, and turned their two years nearly eight months before, which makes a disparity amounting at that age to prohibition. If this undue advantage could be somehow removed, it would be a gain in the interest of C. B. racing generally. An appeal on behalf of Dekhan colts to Mr. Keyser, the sporting donor of the additional added money in the Cutch Purse Race could not, I am sure, be made in vain. If this catches his eye I hope he may be able to arrange to place the race on more level terms, though I am not sure it may not turn out to be a more difficult matter than it seems, unless allowances can be offered.—Yours, &c.,

A. D.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	87	97	96	03	91	56	95	1
Sept. 20, Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	44
„ 21, Tuesday	0	52	1	16	1	40	....	....
Total	88	49	97	19	92	96	95	45
Corresponding date last year	67	18	64	78	68	17	60	57

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEBATE ON MR. PARNELL'S BILL.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Mr. Gladstone, who appeared in the Commons last night, and took part in the debate, said he concurred in the necessity for granting temporary relief to tenants, and would vote for the second reading of Mr. Parnell's Bill, reserving his criticism of the details.

Mr. Matthew, Secretary of State, Home Department, declared that the Bill invited a strike against payment of rents, and was another step in the direction of the expropriation of landlords. He therefore demanded its rejection.

A division on the Bill will take place to-night.

FIGHTING IN BADAKSHAN.

A telegram has been received here from Merv, stating that fighting has been going on for the past fortnight at Fyzabad between the Afghans and Badakshanis, the aim of the Afghans being to subjugate the Badakshan country.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, SEPT. 20.

The French Press are actively discussing the Egyptian question, and are clamouring for European intervention in that quarter.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, SEPT. 20.

Russia has urged that the trial of the kidnappers of Prince Alexander be deferred.

The Regency, in reply, state that the course of justice cannot be stayed, but that the trial will not commence until the arrival of General Kaulbars, the newly-appointed Russian Agent.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 20.

H. R. H. Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince George of Wales, arrived here to-day.

THE STATE OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

The following are the most important items from the Government Summary of Upper Burma news:—Mandalay city is quiet, but in the district several dacoities have been committed by Shans from the hills. They carried off a Burmese Myooke, who is said to have been killed. Some villages have been burned in the Katha district beyond Kindal. The loyal Woon has been forced to join the dacoits. A large band of dacoits is giving trouble in South Myingyan district. In Paghan a strong body of dacoits were successfully resisted by the Myooke of Kyoukpadoung, with the assistance of the villagers and a few Burmese police. Six dacoits, including one officer, was killed. Four villagers were also killed. Yemethen is much disturbed by the Kyemendine Prince. The Yindaw village has been twice attacked and partly burned. Troops were sent against Kyemendine, but did not succeed in engaging him. Bhamu, Shwebo, Ava, Saigang, Kyouksay, Chindwin and Yayoo districts are fairly quiet.

POONA RACES, 1886.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER.

THE racing this afternoon was good, but the weather was wet, making the course heavy. The attendance was good. H. E. the Governor was not present.

1ST RACE.—"The Morvi Purse."—Rs. 500, presented by H H the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with Rs. 500 added from the Fund. For all Bombay Presidency 2 year old C. B.'s 9 stone. Mares allowed 4lbs. Geldings 7lbs. The produce of imported dams 14lbs extra. 4 Furlongs. Winner of the Kutch Cup 5lbs extra.

Mr Bruce's b c b filly Columbine, 8st 10lbs, Richmond 1
H H The Rao of Kutch's b c b filly Comet, 8st 10 lbs, Wool 2

Won easily. Time—54 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Galleway Plate"—Rs. 400. For all Arab and Country-bred Galloways. Weight for age and inches reduced 7 lbs, Country-breds allowed 7lbs. Winners once 5lbs, twice 7lbs, thrice 10lbs extra. Horses landed after 1st September 1885 allowed 4lbs.

Mr Runjeet's ch a g Gallopin, 8st 7lbs,, Robinson ... 1
Aga Moochool Shah's b a g Shah Baz, 9st, Greenhalgh 2
Hyderabad Confedracy's b a g Sir John, 8st 5lbs, T Kendall 3

Won by a length. Time—2 min. 58 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Pony Cup"—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Ponies, weight for inches, English and Australians 13-2 to carry 9st 8lbs. Arabs 13-2 to carry 9st. Country-breds 13-2 to carry 8st 9lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs, of the day 10lbs. Previous winners of one season 7lbs, two seasons 14lbs, and three seasons 21lbs. extra.

Mr Hyde's g a p Shamshad, 9st 7lbs, Capt Elliot ... 1
Mr Runjeet's b a p Colonel, 8st 4lbs, J Robinson...... 2
H H Aga Khan's g a p Greyleg, 8st 1lbs, Tingey ... 3
Captain Conran's g a p Cyclone, 8st 4lbs, Owner ... 0
Hyderabad Confederacy's c h a p Faris, 8st 7lbs ... 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a p Lord Randolph, 8st 4lbs, Ramchurn 0
Mr Derwent's ch a p Clipper, 8st 4lbs 0

Won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 25 secs.

4TH RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse"—Of Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows: 3 years 7st. 4lbs., 4 years 7st. 12lbs., 5 years 8st. 5lbs., 6 years 8st. 12lbs., 7 years 9st.. Winners once 4lbs., oftener 7lbs. extra.

Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a c Silvermane, 8st 2lbs, Kendall........ 1
Mr Runjeet's ch a h Conqueror, 8st 5lbs, J Robinson. 2
Aga Moochool Shah's b a c The Marquis, 7st 4lbs, Greenhalgh 3
Mr Abdool Rahmon Minnie's b a h Admiral, 8st 5lbs, Oomer 0
Mr Ali bin Talab's g a c Hargan 7st 12lbs, M bin Jamal 0
Mr Kunjeet's b a h Ajmere, 8st 12lbs, Achella 0

Won anyhow. Time—2 mins. 55 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Governor's Cup"—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. A handicap for all Arabs and Presidency bred country-breds. The handicap to be published on the 1st September. Acceptances to be in the box by 5 p.m. on the 6th September. Top weight not to exceed 11st. 4lbs., for C Bs and 10st. 7lbs. for Arabs. A winner after the publication of the weights of any race if handicapped under 9st. 7lbs. or if 4 years old (or under) under 9 stone to carry 5lbs. extra. The minimum weight of the winner of the Poona Derby to be for an aged horse 8st. 9lbs. with age allowances if younger. Distance R. C. and a distance. Winner to receive the Cup and 60 per cent of the stakes; the second horse to receive 30 per cent., and the third horse 10 per cent. of the stakes. By a Presidency-bred country-bred is meant a country-bred whose dam has been in a place within the civil or political control of the Government of Bombay for twelve months immediately preceding the birth of the foal.

Mr Locke's b a h Euclid, 8st 12lbs, Capt Conran...... 1
Hyderabad Confedracy's ch a h Sunshine, 9st 0lbs, Kendall........ 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a c Samnite, 6st 11lbs, Wool 3
Mr C N C's b a g Shere Ali, 9st 4lbs, Bowen........ 0
H H Aga Khan's in g a h Bakhtawar, 7st 0lbs, Greenhalgh........ 0
Mr MacGregor's b a geld Recovery, 7st 0lbs, Richmond........ 0
Mr Percival's b a h Chieftain, 8st 4lbs, Ramchurn ... 0

Won by three lengths. Time—2 mins. 55 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Hack Race"—Rs. 300. For all Arabs. Weight 10st. 7lbs. Winners once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. extra. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. C. N. C.'s g a h Cruiser, 10st 7lbs., Capt. Conran. 1
Mr. Dale's b a c Caractacus, 10st. 7lbs. 2
Mr. Runjeet's g a h Soda 10st. 7lbs........ 3
Mr. Gardiner's b a g Echo, 10st. 7lbs........ 0
Aga Moochool Shab's g a g Silvertail, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Melton 0
Major Beaver's g a g Jerham, 10st. 7lbs........ 0
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Faras, 10st. 7lbs., Capt. Elliot. 0

Won by three lengths. Time—55 secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes"—Rs. 700. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10lbs. Winners of previous seasons 5lbs., current season 3lbs. extra. The winner of any Viceroy's Cup extra penalty of 7lbs. Winners at this meeting special extra penalty of 5lbs. Horses landed within three months of the meeting allowed 7lbs. and within six months 5lbs. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr. Dignum's b e m Lady Vere, 8st. 1lbs., T. Kendall. 1
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b w m Skittles, 8st. 1lbs., Clarke 1
Mr. Mitchell's b aus h Epilogue, 9st. 5lbs., Bowen ... 2
Mr. Bruce's b w geld Tabletop, 8st. 5lbs. 0

This was a very fine race, resulting in a dead heat between Lady Vere and Skittles, so the stakes were divided. Time—1 min. 25 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 20.

The s.s. Malwa, with the English mails which left Bombay on the 14th instant, arrived here at 6 p.m.-to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 20.

The P. and C. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi from China left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 21.

Mail steamer Verona, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper........ 68⅜
4½ " " 72½
3 per cent. Consols for account 100⅞
3½ " Sterling Loan........ 100½
4½ " French Rentes 110
Bar Silver 43 13-16
Arrivals.—Friary and Rialto.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20.

10 p.m.	79·4
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.	
6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	79·5
2 p.m.	81·9
4 p.m.	81·5

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL CO-MUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang Cable right.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood, was concluded the hearing of an appeal in a case which has created considerable interest in the Hindoo community of Surat. Various questions of Hindoo law were raised; but the main issues were whether a marriage between two members of the Ladva Shrimali Shravak caste, which had in all other respects been celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the caste and the Hindoo religion, is null and void because the bride's father, although living, did not give his consent, the bride having been given away by her mother; and, secondly, whether a marriage between two members of the caste, celebrated according to the rites of the Hindoo religion, can be declared null and void because it was contracted in spite of and after the prohibitory order of a Civil Court? The plaintiff in the case was Khushalchund Lalchund, who sued his wife, Bai Mani, to obtain from her possession of his minor daughters, Jadav and Manki, and for a declaration to the effect that Jadav's betrothal and marriage with one Shivlal Bhagwandas were null and void as being made by the defendant against the Shastras and against the usages of the caste and country. Bai Mani left her husband's house about ten years ago and had never returned to it, neither did he invite her to do so, nor did he contribute to her maintenance or that of his two daughters. In August 1883, the girl Jadav was betrothed by the mother to one Shivlal. Five days later, the plaintiff applied to the magistrate to have the possession of his daughter Jadav restored to him, but failed. On the 23rd October 1883, he instituted a suit in the Court of the first-class subordinate judge of Surat to obtain possession of his minor daughters; and three days later he instituted in the same Court a suit against Shivlal for an order prohibiting him from marrying his daughter. At the same time he obtained an *ad interim* injunction to prevent the performance of the marriage. Notices of the injunction were issued, but nevertheless the marriage was celebrated on the 15th November 1883. The plaints in both suits were subsequently amended, and the prayer was made to seek for a declaration that the marriage of Shivlal and Jadav was null and void. One of the two suits was decided by Mr. B. E. Modi, Subordinate Judge, in favour of the plaintiff, and the marriage was declared null and void, being without the consent of the father of the bride. The second suit was decided by another subordinate judge, Mr. Ghellabhai, in favour of the defendant, on the grounds that a marriage, once performed, could not be annulled; and that being a caste question, the Civil Court was precluded from taking cognisance of it. There being a conflict of decisions, the case went on appeal to Mr. Hammick, District Judge of Surat, who was decidedly of opinion that the view taken by the Hindoo subordinate judge was the correct view. Mr. Hammick thought that the Court should hesitate before taking the unprecedented course of declaring such a marriage void. Supposing that the Court was able to declare the marriage null and void, still no power on earth, the District Judge remarked, could restore the innocent girl Jadav to the position of a marriageable virgin, and her happiness would be irretrievably ruined. Mr. Hammick decided that the marriage must be upheld, although celebrated without the father's consent. Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments in appeal, have taken time to consider their decision.

THE following additional reliefs of troops belonging to the Bombay Presidency will take place:—No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, due at Bombay from England on the 18th November, will proceed to Rawal Pindi instead of remaining at Bombay; No 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, Royal Artillery, will be moved from Tounghoo to Bombay; No. 1 Mountain Battery from Burma to Poona; 1st Regiment, Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), from Burma to Nagur; 27th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, from Hyderabad to Burma; 7th Bombay Infantry (Depôt) from Ahmednagar to Malegaum.

THE 1st Bombay Lancers, which has been ordered to Burma, left Poona in three batches by special trains on Monday. General Solly-Flood, C.B., was on the platform to wish the men good-bye.

OWING to so many of the Medical Staff being under orders for service in Burma, it has been considered necessary to recall the whole of the medical officers who are on leave from the Peshawar Division.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Peshawur on Wednesday. The first at 11-10 a.m., lasted about 6 seconds, the second at 12-30. The shocks were rather strong but of short duration. The weather at the time was dry, and the temperature 90° in the shade.

A DESPATCH from Kham-i-Ab to the Lahore paper says that the Afghan Boundary Commission was to start for India on the 15th instant, the main camp being met at Haibuk.

Now and then traces of the primitive manners of the people crop up through the comlex superstructure of Anglo-Indian civilisation. In Madras, the other day, a Hindu sued a Mahomedan for a debt of nearly three hundred rupees; but professed his readiness to waive the claim if the defendant would swear on the Koran that he did not owe the money. Defendant swore then and there, and the case was dropped.

AFTER obtaining opinions of the Judges of the High Court, the Advocate General, the Board of Revenue, and certain other selected officers, the Madras Government have informed the Government of India that, as the balance of opinion on the draft Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt is adverse to its adoption in Madras, they would desire that no extension of the measure to that Presidency should be contemplated until the results of its working in the North-West Provinces and Oudh have become known; there existing no objection, as far as the Madras Government is concerned, to a trial of the experiment being made in those provinces. In 1882, a similar adverse opinion to the measure was recorded by the Madras Government when it came up for consideration at that time.

SIR FRANCIS ADAMS, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty' Minister at Berne, and Mr. J. H. G. Bergne C.M.G., Superintendent of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, have been appointed British delegates to the Conference to meet at Berne on the 6th of September for the purpose of signing the International Copyright Convention.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. STONEY, commanding the Alaska exploring expedition, reports to the United States Navy Department from Fort Cosmos, Putnam River, under date December 26th, 1885, that he has made a sledging expedition northward to the head waters of a river flowing northward, which the natives say empties into the Arctic Ocean, near point Barrow. Minus 45 deg. was the lowest temperature experienced. Game was found in plenty, and the exploration was continued.

IN the north of France, where the thermometer has stood in the shade at 104 Fahrenheit, the troops have suffered very severely. From the official returns it appears at Lille six soldiers died from sunstroke, and that twenty-three suffering from the same cause are now in the military hospital.

AN official decree has been published in Paris designating the Ile des Pins, off the south-eastern extremity of New Caledonia, for the reception of all French Recidivistes.

THE late Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has left between four and five million dollars for carrying on the work of free libraries in America. The sum is left in the hands of three trustees—Messrs. John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, and G. W. Smith. After deducting the expense of establishing free public libraries in New Lebanon and Yonkers, the remaining portion of the money will, it is said, be devoted to founding a new public library in New York.

THE buildings of the Banca Nazionale in Rome are being added to, and, in clearing the ground for the new foundations, the workmen came some days ago on the remains of a Roman house in good preservation, which the experts declare to belong to the third century. The walls have paintings, as it seems of Biblical subjects, mixed with some mythological figures—*e. g.*, Pegasus on Helicon, Æsculapius with his serpent, and some Muses. There was also a grave containing a skeleton, which was all the more remarkable, because interments within the city were not allowed.

A NEWSPAPER controversy has arisen in Belgium with regard to the approval by the Pope of the decree of the Inquisition forbidding henceforth Catholic judges to pronounce any divorce, as the doctrine of the Catholic Church does not permit it. Divorce has existed uninterruptedly in Belgium since the introduction of the French codes. It remains now to be seen whether those judges who are sincere Roman Catholics will, when petitions for divorce are brought before them, act according to the laws of the country or the decree of the Inquisition.

AT a depth of ten metres below the ancient ground of the Parthenon, portions of a large group of figures have been discovered, representing, it is conjectured, the labours of Hercules. Among the remains is a lion's head, also part of a bull in life size, the head being a splendid production of the sculptor's art.

A DESPATCH from Rome of Sept. 1 has been received in Paris stating that the Pope has accepted the compromise proposed by France in regard to the representation of the Holy See at Peking. Another telegram says:—"It is understood that the position of the Papal Legate, whom it is intended to send to China, will have a diplomatic character, and that France and the Vatican are on the point of coming to a definite understanding on the subject. Mgr. Agliardi is expected to arrive in Rome in the middle of the present month."

THE recent action of the Standard Life Insurance Company in having issued *bonus* certificates in the case of Indian policy-holders expressing the amounts insured and the bonuses thereon in rupees, in cases in which the policies themselves have been expressed in pounds sterling, and in some cases in pounds sterling payable in the United Kingdom without any option either to the company or to the policy-holder to pay it anywhere else or in any other currency has provoked a good deal of indignation among insurers in Ceylon, and correspondence in the local press has been voluminous. But it was felt that this form of venting indignation at and protesting against the action of the company was unsatisfactory. Accordingly, a meeting of policy-holders was held the other day at the Colombo Library. Mr. Berwick, District Judge of Colombo, in opening the meeting, made an exhaustive statement of the position of the question. Mr. C. W. Horstall was appointed secretary of the meeting. Resolutions were passed, condemning the action of the "Standard" Company, recommending policy-holders to protest to the Home Office energetically, ordering the resolution passed to be forwarded to the Company, making provision for possible litigation, and taking action with respect to the exorbitant rates for tropical risks. The meeting finally adjourned, after providing for the formation of a committee to watch the interests of policy-holders and to take action, if necessary, to 7th December, pending the result of the present agitation.

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR, according to latest accounts from Home, has rallied considerably, and so far as to talk of a return to India eventually.

THE Oudh Rent Bill, says a local paper, is proceeding by forced marches. "Men who were unconcerned in its framing, and withal competent judges, speak well of the Bill; and as the Talukdars also are content, probably the interests of all concerned have been reasonably studied. The Bill will pass Council before the Simla Session closes."

THE conditions of social existence in Calcutta in 1829 did not differ very widely from those prevailing 56 years later. Victor Jacquemont, a well-known savant on a travelling mission from the Paris Museum of Natural History, remarks that no went there to live, in the proper sense of the word, but to gain the means of enjoying life elsewhere. The emoluments were then relatively enormous, and the rupee stood at 2s. 2d. The Advocate-General Pearson earned Rs. 18,000 a month, and spent Rs. 12,000. The Chief Justice's income was Rs. 7,000, and a Puisne Judge's Rs. 5,000. The Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, the extent and completeness of which filled Jacquemont's scientific soul with raptures, drew Rs. 2,500 per mensem! In spite of these inmense salaries, the average Anglo-Indian of that day we are told was normally out at elbows. The chain of reasoning by which he justified his extravagance is not a little curious. He was wont, Jacquemont tells us, to say: "I am an English gentleman, and therefore have the right of living on the fat of the land. The Company has beguiled me into this detestable country, but has forgotten to afford me the means of existing as becomes my rank. It is, therefore, my privilege to run into debt, and if I can't pay so much the worse for my creditors."

GENERAL WILLOUGHBY, the Commander-in-Chief of the Hova Forces, has been interviewed by one of the staff of the *France*. He was very reserved as regards the war, but he was more communicative as to the feelings of the Hovas towards France and the English missionaries. He said the Hovas, now that the treaty is concluded, are animated by the best feelings towards France. They have cherished no ill-feeling against her. The person towards whom they bore a grudge, M. Baudais, having disappeared, they have no reason to entertain any ill-will against France. They will observe with scrupulous respect all the clauses of the Convention. As regards the Sakalavas, they need not fear; they will not be molested. Their chiefs understand this. As regards the English missionaries, General Willoughby is convinced they will confine themselves to their ministerial duties, and will not interfere with the relations of the Government to the Protectorate. "At the arrival of M. de Villers," he said, "everybody went to present their respects to him, and up till now an excellent understanding with him has been maintained. In this quarter no difficulties will arise."

TAXATION IN NATIVE STATES.

A HIGH OFFICIAL in an important native State writes to us:—A few words in defence of the policy pursued by the native States in regard to Free Trade may not perhaps be out of place. That policy is very frequently censured, but it is of course a question to which there are two sides. Those who are not acquainted with the true circumstances of the native States—and yet seize every opportunity of declaiming against them—should not be blind to that aspect of the question which presents itself to native administrators. It must be allowed, in the first place, that the system of taxation adopted in the native States is not a new thing, and does not owe its origin to any whim or caprice on the part of native rulers, but is an institution of long standing, having passed through various stages of development to meet local wants and requirements in regard to articles of general consumption. Even the much-abused transit duties, which have lately been abolished almost everywhere, were not altogether unmixed evils. They had some redeeming features in former days, when other means of developing trade were adopted in the States in which they were levied. However obnoxious taxes of this character may appear in the present day, when there are ample means of safe and rapid communication, they were paid ungrudgingly by the people in former days, when travelling was fraught with dangers and difficulties, and locomotion was a tedious and costly affair. Certainly time works wonders. The generation that could bear witness to the blessings which taxation of this sort has passed away, but if the question be viewed in its true aspect, and not from the English point of view, experienced and sensible statesmen will at once see that what may now be regarded as a reproachful act of oppression was a necessary evil in former days. It may also be urged that the revenues of native States are in most cases limited, with little tendency to grow, and that they are not characterised by the elasticity which is so prominent a feature of the revenues of the British Empire. The governor and the governed would go along the same old trodden path in former days. Both were averse to innovations. The people were especially conservative, and would not suffer any new burden to be imposed upon them, however small and inappreciable it might be, though at the same time it might be required by the exigencies of State. In the present day there are ever-increasing demands on the revenues of native States, but their sources of revenue remain the same, being in great measure made up of various insignificant items scarcely ever noticed by those who have to pay them, much less complained against by them. The mighty British Government, on the other hand, has a thousand and one sources of revenue open to it, and moreover has absolute authority to devise measures to tap them the moment they see a pressing necessity for providing for any deficit or for meeting any impending extraordinary demand. What would, however, be said of a native ruler if he were to entertain the least idea of levying any new taxes, let them be ever so light and unobjectionable? A hue and cry would at once be raised by his subjects, who would be backed up by the Supreme Government with all the air of a mighty and merciful power. It is easy to disturb and change the state of things to which both the people and their rulers have long been accustomed, but it is very difficult to suggest plans which should enable native States to discharge adequately their increased responsibilities and meet increasing calls on their treasuries. It is due to them that Government should pause and consider whether or not it makes a grievous mistake and inflicts hardship and suffering in applying precipitately and indiscriminately European principles of administration in purely native States. Nothing is easier for Government than to issue thundering resolutions which must be obeyed without a demur or protest, but before passing them it behoves it, as the highest authority, not to be utterly regardless of the cherished feelings and rights of native States. It is not for a moment to be questioned that it is the duty of every Chief of greater or less importance to co-operate heartily with Government as regards the adoption of measures which should lead to the prosperity of the people and the development of trade and commerce; but the co-operation that he might consistently with justice be called upon to lend, should not be at the expense of closing up their old sources of revenue. It should not be lost sight of by Government that interference with the established order of things involves not only a loss of revenue, but also a deprivation of so much power and prestige. Native States have, unlike the Empire, no power to impose an income tax and various license taxes, or to obtain vast sums of money by means of loans, or to swell public revenues by means of ingeniously-devised monopolies. These are broad facts not to be ignored when native States are taken to task for the small taxes which they have been hitherto levying within their dominions, and which have been adapted to the condition of the people. It will, therefore, be perceived that taxation in native States, on which so much stress is put, is not the only impediment in the way of the development of free trade. There are so many causes, both direct and indirect, moral and physical, more or less remotely connected with the prosperity of national trade, that it is doubtful whether it would be just and reasonable to lay all the blame on the native States and their petty taxes, unless a scapegoat is to be made of them without good cause. If Lord Reay has been under an impression that there is any want of activity or zeal on the part of the accredited agents of Government at the courts of natives rulers, the impression is one which needs a little correction. The truth on the contrary is that they are too vigilant and too diligent, and that their interference is frequently is a source of trouble and worry to the Chiefs concerned. It is rightly observed that "they are every now and then interfering and almost always in the wrong place."

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

AT a special meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, held under the presidency of the Lieutenant. Governor of Bengal, at Calcutta, on Friday last, a Bill to prevent *ghee* adulteration was considered. Sir Rivers Thompson, in introducing the subject, said:—In July and August he had interviews with several gentlemen of the native community, who represented, at the instance, he believed, of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, that discoveries had been made with regard to the adulteration of an article of food which was very commonly consumed among them. He had also an interview with Mr. Harrison who affirmed that statement, and it became a point for consideration whether the Government should interfere in the matter or not. It was shown by analyses which were made of the *ghee* that it was hurtful to health; that it consisted of substances which were most objectionable and affected most seriously the susceptibilities of Mahomedans and Hindus alike. It was found that the offence could not be touched under the Penal Code, and if the Government had to do anything it must be by fresh legislation. Under these circumstances His Honor obtained the assistance of the honourable the Advocate-General to frame and draft a Bill for the confirmation of the Government of India, with a statement of all the facts briefly alluded to. His Honor then left Calcutta, thinking it would be quite sufficient if the Bill were taken up in November; but since then the urgency of the matter had been pointed out, and a sort of panic seemed to pervade the native community, and His Honor had considered it his duty to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to proceed at once with the Bill. Sir Rivers then remarked that he held in his hands communications from Behar, Berhampore, the Calcutta Health Society, and the Mahomedan Association, all asking that the scope and application of the Bill should be extended. His Honor was afraid that if the Bill was to be enlarged, and to involve technicalities, it would be difficult to pass it before the *Doorga Poojahs*, which had been represented as very desirable.

The Advocate-General then moved for leave to bring in the Bill. He said:—The knowledge that *ghee* was adulterated with beef and mutton fat and other substances had created wild dismay and disgust amongst the inhabitants of Calcutta, both Hindus and Mahomedans, and that one section, the Marwaries had left the use of *ghee*. It must appear to the Council that the evil was of a serious kind, and deserved to be dealt with a firm and determined manner. He thought the provisions of the Penal Code afforded the means of bringing persons who adulterated *ghee* or sold adulterated *ghee*, as genuine, knowing it to be adulterated, to justice for cheating; but the difficulty was to prove knowledge, and the present Bill would obviate this necessity.

After the formal introduction of the Bill by the last speaker, and a motion that it be read in Council, the hon'ble Babu Joybrokash Law discussed the measure:—He said he did not think it would satisfy the requirements of the grave crisis. There was a strong feeling throughout Bengal and Behar on the subject of the adulteration of *ghee* and what was wanted was not an amendment of the Calcutta Municipality Act of 1876, but a separate and independent Act altogether for the prevention of the adulteration of food in all places under the Bengal Government, where there may exist Municipalities, District and Local Boards, Union Committees, and Panchayets under the Chowkidari Act. To each of such places the Act should be extended with such modifications as may be deemed proper by the Executive Government, and these bodies should be invested with certain powers in respect of the prosecution of offenders. The hon'ble gentleman said it may be argued that in places outside Calcutta adequate means do not exist for chemical analysis of adulterated food. This argument is of no weight. In cases of suspected poisoning contents of stomachs are almost daily sent down to Calcutta, and there is no reason why samples of food may not be sent down in the same way. The legislation on the subject should not only be directed against the prevention of sale or storage of adulterated food, but also against its manufacture, and not only food which is injurious to health should be interdicted, but also food adulterated with articles hurtful or offensive to the religious feelings of the people.

The Hon'ble Lalla Bun Behari Kapur was unable to accord the measure his cordial support though he admitted its necessity and usefulness. He continued:—In order to meet a grievance which is felt throughout India, a remedy must be devised which, if not exactly co-extensive with it in its operation, should at least be reasonably commensurate with its vast extent. An Act must be framed to bring within its scope all the different centres of *ghee* trade in Bengal. This article, which is as much an essential of life to the Hindu as meat, butter, and pastry put together are to the European, has of late been placed under a ban, and the sufferings of all classes of the people who use it in almost every one of their dishes can be better imagined than described. As *ghee* forms the most essential element in sacrificial and propitiatory *homa*, this panic of *ghee* adulteration has caused a deadlock in all important religious and purificatory ceremonies of the Hindus—a people that are more sensitive on points of religion than on any other point of vital importance. It was, therefore, an emergency which called for immediate legislation on the part of the Imperial Council. The speaker concluded by pointing out the inadequacy of the punishment provided for those who in the future adulterated *ghee*.

The Hon'ble Babu Annundo Mahun Bose supported the two preceding speakers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Irving, who was indistinctly heard, referred to the Health Society's communication, asking that the provisions of the Act might be extended to offences connected with purity and cleanliness in the preparation and manufacture of other articles of human consumption. These were matters which effected the European community, and with which they were more intimately concerned. These were matters which were provided for in the Act which existed in Great Britain.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harrison followed and said:—He thought it was generally well-known that the reason why, in the first instance, the Act is made applicable in Calcutta was because it was detected in Calcutta; when the Health Officer was consulted as to whether the adulteration of *ghee* in such a manner is noxious to health so as to come under section 292 of the Municipal Act, he gave his opinion that it was not so, and, therefore, it would be impossible to obtain a conviction before a Magistrate. At the same time Mr. Harrison had little doubt it might be possible in Committee to extend the Bill very much in the manner in which his hon'ble friend opposite had suggested; many of the amendments which he had proposed might possibly be found feasible. At the same time the Council and the public ought to recognise that it was essentially necessary that legislation should be deliberate and the Council were in this dilemma; either that the measure must be passed substantially as it now stands, or if it is extended, then it is necessary that it should be under consideration for a longer period. He thought that the public ought to recognise that it was not possible between this and the *Doorga Poojahs* to pass an Act of a very comprehensive character, the whole bearings of which will have to be carefully thought out; and, the Council were to proceed to legislation immediately the present Bill should be so amended as not to affect its substance.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General briefly replied to one or two of the objections taken. With reference to the penalty clause, he pointed out that it was ample, inasmuch as the notoriety afforded by a prosecution and conviction of an offender would be sufficient to ruin his trade.

His Honor the President then observed that before putting the motion to the vote he would remark that if the Bill were to be extended as suggested by certain members it could hardly be passed in time before the *Poojahs*, and he thought that if the mischief legislated against were checked in Calcutta it would be checked throughout the country.

His Honor added that if the amendments were to be taken up, he would, in the first instance, be compelled, as a matter of necessity, to publish the Bill for one month. He would also not undertake to pass a bill containing formidable penalties, without giving it the fullest publicity to people outside the Council, and as he understood the object and intention was to adopt a measure which would have an urgent necessity before the occurrence of the *Poojah* holidays, he thought the Council could not travel very much beyond the purpose of the Bill which had been framed by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General.

The motion was put to the vote and agreed to.

The hon'ble the Advocate-General moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following gentleman, with instructions to report in one week:—The Honb'ble Mr. Garrett; the Hon'ble Mr. Harrison; the Hon'ble Jai Prokash Lal, the Hon'ble Anunda Mohun Bose, and the mover.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

THE PAST SEASON'S COUNTY CRICKET.

WITH the contest between Kent and Notts on the Trent Bridge ground the first class county cricket season this year terminated. Although the visit of the Colonial team has undoubtedly affected the interest in many of the fixtures, the contest for the County Championship has been as keen, if not keener, than ever, additional excitement being manifested in the result from the fact that a northern and southern shire were considered to stand the best chances of ultimate success. In all fifty-nine fixtures were played, the odd number being occasioned by the absence of a return match between Derbyshire and Gloucestershire, which was declared off by arrangement as soon as it was decided that the Australians would visit this country. Derbyshire is the only country that has played less than ten matches, while of the other eight five have met either seven or all the other leading shires.

Notts alone has been undefeated and as a consequence must again be awarded premier honours, though very closely pressed by Surrey, against whom the two matches played ended in a draw and victory respectively. Exactly one half of the fourteen engagements terminated in drawn games—a very unsatisfactory result, more especially as in at least a couple of instances, viz., v. Surrey at Whitsuntide and at Old Trafford v. Lancashire the balance was by no means in their favour. Their side, however, play a splendid uphill game, and on more than one occasion the Champion county must ascribe its pulling through to the stubborn resistance of that magnificent quintet of professionals, Shrewsbury, Scotton, Gunn, Barnes, and Flowers. The first named cannot only lay claim to the best average of any player in county matches this summer (46·1), but also possesses the highest individual score, though the contribution in question (two hundred and twenty-seven, not out) will not bear comparison with other and lesser innings when it is borne in mind that Gloucestershire, weak as she always is in bowling, could not claim the assistance of Woof, while W. G. Grace did not participate in the attack. Gunn has recently ousted Scotton from second place, but both have yielded invaluable service, and the display of the left-hander when he carried his bat through the innings of the first Notts v. Surrey match for one hundred and ten will not readily be forgotten. H. B. Draft has performed very creditably with the willow, but Flowers has fallen away greatly, and is content with seventh place. Walter Wright's dismissal from the service of the county has somewhat weakened the attack, the brunt of which has fallen upon the shoulders of Attowell and Flowers, both of whom come out exceedingly well. Two new fast bowlerswere tried in Shacklock (whose desertion of Derbyshire raised such an outcry at the time) and a Radfordcolt, Lockwood, but both proved expensive, the latter getting very erratic as soon as his bowling was hit.

It will doubtless be argued by some that Surrey, as far as actual figures are concerned, should be placed at the top of the tree, but while Notts defeated the southerness, the latter cannot claim a similar result over the Midlanders. Up to the commencement of July the career of the metropolitanshire was an uninterrupted run of successes, but at this point Lancashire defeated the visitors at Aigburth in a single innings, while Notts and Sussex also lowered their colours later on. Twelve victories, three defeats, and oneunfinished game is the record for the season, the percentage of victories being little less than phenomenal. This shire can claim the highest total of the season, viz., 494 against Derbyshire, while her leading batsman, W. W. Reed, is the only one that has totalled a thousand runs or upwards, the player in question just securing this distinction in the last fixture at Clifton. Maurice Read, Abel, Diver, W. E. Roller, and J. Shuter have all proved towers of strength with the bat; but perhaps the greatest surprise is Lohmann, who not only divides the bowling honours with Bowley, but also stands sixth in the list of batsmen. The formation of a recognised eleven is a great keystone to the success of Surrey, who, in the two players just named and Beaumont, possess a trio of the best bowlers of the day.

Lancashire must undoubtely be accorded third place, her record showing four drawn games, the remaining ten matches being equally divided between wins and losses. The County Palatine has suffered greatly from the difficulty in getting together a representative side. When successful in this, as at Augburth v. Surrey, and in the fixture for Barlow's benefit at Old Trafford, the team is a very powerful one, but at both the outset and conclusion of their programme the eleven, minus the valuable assistance of the Steels, cut a very sorry figure. Barlow has not proved anything like the certain batsman that he was a few seasons back, while Briggs, though credited with five contributions exceeding half a century, can scarcely be relied upon as of yore, and in the second match of the season, "bagged a brace." Mr. O. P. Lancashire has been entirely out of form, while the majority of the new hands tried have not proved successes—a want for which the excellence of the bowling of Watson, Barlow, and Briggs by no means atones. Some surprise has been expressed that the slow bowler, Teggin, has not been given a better trial.

It is a near thing between Yorkshire and Kent as to which of the twain shall stand fourth, but in spite of the fact that the hop county inflicted a decisive defeat upon the Tykes at the close of the Canterbury week, the former must be awarded the coveted position. This is entirely due to the exertions of the last two weeks, as previously to the 16th ult. a fluky victory over Derbyshire was the only success on the card. Since that date, however, Middlesex, Gloucestershire, and Derbyshire have been beaten, while the Yorkshiremen had all the best of the drawn game with Sussex at Brighton. So unsatisfactory was the form displayed in the earlier fixtures that the eleven underwent considerable reconstruction, and among those who have been shunted are Peate, F. Lee, and Hunter. Grimshaw was absent from the ranks for a prolonged period, but has recently reappeared with success, while a colt—Saul Wade—has been drafted into the eleven with marked success with the ball. Until the middle of July, Bates was radically out of form, but since that time he has put in several brilliant performances, with the result that he is inferior only to Hall and the Hon. M. B. Hawke, the latter, who has captained the side in all except three fixture's. batting with especial freedom, while the professionals, stonewalling principles have proved as invaluable as of yore, the game being lost on more than one occasion merely through the inability of getting anyone to stay with him. The chief feature of the bowling statistics is the remarkable success of Tom Emmett, who, though in his forty-fifth year, has captured ninety-six wickets at an average cost of 11·13, a number of successes that is beaten only by Wootton with ninety-seven.

Kent's record is chiefly noteworthy on account of the grand form of G. G. Hearne, whose exclusion from the England team we are at a loss to understand. This unassuming professional has the brilliant average of 38·4 per innings. Lord Harris, who has been seen on the field far more frequently than in 1885, is a good second, while the batting figures are much higher than usual. Christopherson's breakdown has been felt at times in the later matches, but an excellent new hand has been discovered in Martin, who is credited with twenty-nine wickets at an average cost of less than 10 runs. As already stated, Wootton has captured more wickets than any other bowler and with great success the average cost being 16·19.

Middlesex, as in 1815, played but ten matches, and the inability to get together her full strength has again affected her position in the list, as with her best eleven the metropolitanshire has an array of batting second to none. Messrs. A. E. Stoddart and J. G. Walker have both done remarkably well with the willow, singularly enough possessing exactly the same figures and average, while the captain (A. J. Webbe), though absent from the earlier fixtures in consequence of the death of his brother, has greatly distinguished himself. Premier honours, however, belong to S. W. Scott, with a batting average of 37·10. The variation in the teams is, however, a serious drawback, while a reliable fast bowler has still to be unearthed.

Four victories, a couple of draws, and half a dozen defeats is the result of the Sussex fixtures for 1886. Perhaps the most creditable victory was that over Surrey by four wickets, though Lancashire went down at Brighton a few days previously in an exactly similar manner. Both the Notts matches terminated disastrously for the southerners, who, however, played drawn games with Yorkshire, though it cannot be said that the game, when stumps were finally drawn, was in either instance favourable to the southern county. In batting, F. M. Lucas and Thomas head the list, but the best average, as far as merit is concerned, is that of Walter Humphreys, who has obtained 29·1 as the result of eighteen completed innings. Tester, Bean, Jesse Hide, and Quaife have all highly satisfactory statistics, but the majority of the amateurs have appeared but seldom, a fact which rather discounts their figures. Humphreys has also put on a remarkable performance with the ball, taking forty-two wickets with his lobs at an average cost of less than seventeen runs per wicket. None of the others have an average of less than twenty, the four remaining bowlers, who have borne the brunt of the work, ranging from that figure to twenty-three per wicket.

Weakened by the absence of Woof (who was unable to leave Cheltenham College to assist the shire in its earlier engagements,) and the unavoidable loss of W. R. Gilbert, Gloucestershire have again experienced a run of bad luck. Three victories only figure on the list, Sussex, Derbyshire, and Lancashire, being the beaten teams. W. G. Grace, who early in the season had a sequence of double-figure innings fell away considerably during the last few weeks, and has been displaced from the post of honour in the batting averages by the Oxonian, J. H. Brain, who has an average of 30·11 for thirteen completed innings, as against 28 accredited to his captain. Radcliffe has proved a valuable acquisition, and stands third with 26·18. Townsend, who follows, owes his place mainly to his display at the Oval against Surrey at Easter, while Moberly's reappearnce has not been attended with success. In bowling, with Woof away, the side has been especially weak, and though the Anglo-Australian Hale, has at times rendered able service, this branch of statistics must be regarded as unsatisfactory. The dark blue captain, Page, with 15·14 as an average for sixteen wickets, stands first, but Woof and W. G. Grace must, considering the relative number of overs they have bowled, be accredited with far more praise.

Last on the list, as in 1885, stands Derbyshire, who, out of nine engagements, has not scored a single win. The first fixture with Lancashire, in which the Peakites were dismissed for 40, the smallest total of the season, was left unfinished, but from this point nothing but disasters occurred, and at the close the record read eight defeats and one drawn game.

The following table of results is arranged in order of merit:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
Notts	7	0	7	14
Surrey	12	3	1	16
Lancashire	5	5	4	14
Yorkshire	4	5	7	16
Kent	5	6	3	14
Middlesex	3	4	3	10
Sussex	4	6	2	12
*Gloucestershire	3	6	4	13
*Derbyshire	0	8	1	9

*No return match was played between these counties.

COUNTY CENTURIES IN 1886.

TWENTY-SEVEN individual innings of 100 and upwards have been recorded during the season, but of these Shrewsbury's two hundred and twenty-seven (not out) was the only one in which the third century was entered upon. W. G. Grace does not figure in the list, his big innings being played in extraneous fixtures. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, *a* denoting a not out contribution.

Abel, R.—Surrey v. Gloucestershire, April 26 110
Barnes, W.—Notts v. Gloucestershire, July 29...... 156
Bates, W.—Yorkshire v. Sussex, August 23 136
Bates, W.—Yorkshire v. Derbyshire, August 26 ... 106
Bean, G.—Sussex v. Gloucestershire, June 7........ 108
Briggs, J.—Lancashire v. Kent, June 17 107
Grimshaw, I.—Yorkshire v. Derbyshire, Aug. 26.. a122
Hawke, Hon. M. B.—Yorkshire v. Sussex, Aug. 23 144
Hearne, F.—Kent v. Middlesex, August 12 142
Hearne, G. G.—Kent v. Yorkshire, August 5 117
Hearne, G. G.—Kent v. Middlesex, August 12 126
Hide, J.—Sussex v. Kent, July 8........ 173
Hornby, A. N.—Lancashire v. Surrey, July 1 161
Lohmann, G.—Surrey v. Kent, July 22 107
Lucas, F. M.—Sussex v. Surrey, August 16 121
Patterson, W. H.—Kent v. Notts, August 26 124
Radcliffe, O. G.—Gloucestershire v. Middlesex, June 10 ....a104
Read, W. W.—Surrey v. Derbyshire, August 5...... 115
Read, W. W.—Surrey v. Gloucestershire, Aug. 23.. 120
Roller, W. E.—Surrey v. Kent, July 22........a102
Scotton, W.—Notts v. Surrey, June 14 ....a110
Shrewsbury, A.—Notts v. Gloucestershire, June 28a227
Stoddart, A. E.—Middlesex v. Kent, August 12 ... 116
Tester, W.—Sussex v. Kent, July 15 130
Townsend, F.—Gloucestershire v. Surrey, April 26 106
Webbe, A. J.—Middlesex v. Kent, August 12 103
Wilson, C.—Kent v. Yorkshire, August 5 127

EXPLOSION OF 100,000 lbs. OF DYNAMITE.

MESSRS. Laflin and Rand's magazine, situated on the outskirts of Chicago, containing 100,000 lb., of dynamite, powder, and other similar substances, has been exploded by lightning. People thirty miles away heard the roar, and thought the shock was that of an earthquake; while others within a few hundred yards of the spot felt the effects but slightly. The force of the explosion appeared to spend itself along a straight path 1,000 feet wide. The injuries occasioned are in some cases very strange. One woman was struck dead without receiving the slightest external mark; another had her tongue torn from her mouth. One stone was hurled through six house-walls half a mile away. Trees were levelled at the same distance. The site of the magazine was represented by holes in the clay soil, in places 40ft. deep, over an area measuring 50ft. by 150ft. The grass around was blackened. Four persons were fatally injured, and several houses were wrecked. The reason why the disaster was not greater was because the magazine stood upon the open prairie.

THE UNION OF EASTERN ROUMELIA AND BULGARIA.

A BLUE-BOOK of 227 pages, containing correspondence relating to Roumelia and Bulgaria, has been issued. The correspondence commences on the last day of 1885, and from that time to March 3 last concerns the negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria for an armistice and subsequently for the conclusion of peace. On March 3, Sir E. Thornton telegraphed to the Earl of Rosebery that the Porte objected to the proposal of the Russian Ambassador for the appointment without mention of term of the Prince of Bulgaria as Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia, and adds that he had already urged the Turkish Minister to accept the proposal. On the same day the Earl of Rosebery wrote to Sir A. Paget:—

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador called on me to-day, and by instruction of his Government read to me and left with me a copy of proposals which Count Kalnoky would be willing to make if it was agreeable to her Majesty's Government for the settlement of the questions relating to Eastern Roumelia. The proposals were as follow:—1. The Austro-Hungarian Government prefer the appointment of the Prince of Bulgaria as Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia without a term to an appointment of five years. 2. They think a Turco-Bulgarian Commission more practical for the revision of the organic statute than a European one, and that only the result of their labours should be submitted to the Powers for sanction. 3. The amended Turco-Bulgarian settlement should be communicated officially by the Porte to the Powers in its final shape, and the consent of the Powers should be expressed, in accordance with the Russian proposal, in a protocol in the form of words proposed by the Count de Robilant. 4. When the organic statute has obtained the approval of the Powers a conference should express the final sanction of the statute as well as of the whole Turco-Bulgarian settlement, and should place the Berlin Treaty formally in harmony with the same. I told Count Karolyi that these points represented exactly the policy of her Majesty's Government with regard to this matter since they had ascertained that the immediate signing of a treaty would not be practicable. His Excellency might therefore, I said, assure Count Kalnoky that these proposals, so far as her Majesty's Government were concerned, would insure complete unanimity.

On March 4, Sir E. Malet telegraghed from Berlin that Count Bismarck was quite ready to accept the proposals of the Austrian Government, but had since sent a message that Russia had stated her willingness to consent to the proposal if the nomination were made in the terms of M. Tsanoff's proposal. To this the Earl of Rosebery replied on the same day:—

I have instructed you by telegraph to inform the German Government that her Majesty's Government still prefer that the Prince should be appointed without the mention of any fixed term, and they have given advice to that effect to the Porte. Other Powers have concurred in the proposal. In the opinion of her Majesty's Government the arrangement suggested by M. Tsanoff is wanting in finality, and leaves an opening for attempts for the separation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia on some future occasion. They cannot, therefore, advise the Porte to accept such a solution of the matter.

On the 5th March Said Pasha telegraphed from Constantinople:—

In our own as well as in the general interest we have already come to a decision in conjunction with Prince Alexander with regard to the second point, which has already been proposed to us, as you will have gathered from the circular telegram of to-day, and which, moreover, does not differ greatly from our original programme—namely, the Governor-Generalship of Eastern Roumelia shall be entrusted to the Prince of Bulgaria, in conformity with Article 17 of the Treaty of Berlin.

Sir A. Paget telegraphed on the 9th of March an account of an interview on that day with Count Kalnoky, in which he says:—

His Excellency then read me a confidential telegram from the Austrian agent at Sophia, stating that he had had an interview with Prince Alexander, and subsequently with M. Karaveloff, who had both disavowed "l'avis attribue à M. Zanoff" to the effect that the Prince's nomination to the Governorship of Eastern Roumelia for five years, renewable with the sanction of the Powers, would be acceptable to his Highness and his Government; that they had telegraphed to Constantinople to make inquiries on this subject, and to desire M. Zanoff to state that the Prince could only be satisfied by an appointment for life. Count Kalnoky observed that he would have himself preferred—and he believed that it was also the opinion of her Majesty's Government, as well as the other Governments—the appointment for life; but that he considered that it was an unfair proceeding on the part of Prince Alexander, now at the last moment, to raise this difficulty, when he must have known long since that his nomination, according to the 17th Article of the Treaty of Berlin, was intended by the Porte, and had been agreed to by the Powers. His Highness should have spoken out earlier, and Count Kalnoky added that it was his intention to telegraph at once to Sophia in this sense.

Sir F. Lascelles telegraphed on the 12th of March the strong objections of the Prince to the proposed arrangement as calculated to encourage intrigues, and as one to which he could not consent. Further despatches carry on the history of the Constantinople Conference and the protest of Prince Alexander, after which it will be remembered that Count Robillant proposed the indefinite appointment of the Prince, to which, however, Russia objected. On the 5th of April Sir E. Thornton telegraphed:—

I have the honour to report that at a meeting of the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople, which took place to-day, the modified Turco-Bulgarian arrangement was signed, and the conference adjourned. All my colleagues and myself are sending a telegram to the Ministers and agents of our respective Governments at Athens and at Sophia, to the effect that the Conference has just confirmed the modified arrangement relative to the affairs of Eastern Roumelia, and that we (the representatives of the Powers) trust that the Governments of his Majesty and of his Highness will not hesitate to adhere to the unanimous wish of the Great Powers. We added, for the special benefit of the Greek Government, the following words, "in favour of the preservation of peace."

On the 12th of April Sir F. Lascelles telegraphed to the Earl of Rosebery:—

Last night Prince Alexander addressed a telegram to the Grand Vizier, stating that, while he maintained the reserves which he had made with regard to the 1st Article of the arrangement signed by the Ambassadors, he declares that, in consideration of the unanimous decision of the Powers, and in submitting ("s'inclinant") to this international act, he is prepared at once to nominate the delegates for the various Commissions provided for by the arrangement in question.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE last meeting of the Trades Uinon Congress in Paris was held on Saturday night, Aug. 28. The principal business was to vote the programme which had been discussed throughout the week. The English delegates explained that they could not vote, not being provided with sufficient powers to bind the associations which they represented. This announcement caused great dissatisfaction; upon which Mr. Burnett stated that he and his colleagues had come from England without having had an opportunity of obtaining the opinions of the trade-unions upon the programme which had been discussed. All they could promise was to bring forward and support the resolutions which should be passed that night at the forthcoming annual congress of the trade-unions at Hull. Mr. John Norton, the Australian delegate, expressed his astonishment at the position taken up by the English delegates, and declared that he would be ashamed to be the bearer of a mandate not permitting him to vote. If the English delegates had no power to vote, they were simply visitors to the congress. To this attack the English delegates made no reply. The resolutions concerning international labour legislation comprised a minimum labour age of fourteen, the special protection of women and chidren, an eight hours' labour day for men and six hours for women, the prohibition of night work, the enforcement of hygienic measures in works, the prohibition of processes injurious to health, the civil and penal responsability of employers in case of accidents, the inspection of manufactories by working-men inspectors, the regulation of prison labour, and the establishment of a minimum wage rate. The other resolutions may be summarized as follows:—The establishment of a symtem of integral and professional instruction for children between the time they leave the primary schools, and the age of at least sixteen; the reconstitution of the *International*, an International Working Men's Exhibition in the year 1889, and an International Working Men's Congress for the same year, to be organized by French Socialistic workmen. All these resolutions were passed with slight reservations, by all the delegates, with the exception of those from England. A vote was also passed in favour of an amnesty for Socialists of every country.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SOUTH ITALIAN COURTSHIP.

THE question is, how does an Italian manage to get married, or even to fall in love? Among the lower classes, where every member of the household is obliged to do something towards earning a livelihood, the girls must, of course, be allowed to go abroad at times, and the rich have their balls and the opera, where the young of both sexes may meet. But the seclusion in which the young ladies of the middle class are kept is almost complete. They are allowed to sit on the balcony, and to go to church in the company of a duenna, three or four times a year they are taken for a drive, and this is almost the only contact with the outside world that is permitted them. Nor is it easy for them to attain by stealth the forbidden freedom. When the parents go out, they either set an old woman to look after them, or secrete their hats and boots and then lock them safely in. Jealous husbands treat their wives in the same way, though this is considered reprehensible after the first few years of wedlock. In a word, everything is done to exclude both temptation and romance.

In the larger towns the influence of foreign manners and the presence of Northern visitors are beginning to make themselves felt. In Florence the young ladies enjoy a liberty which would have seemed outrageous license to their grandmothers, and even in Naples parental rigour is slowly relaxing. It is in Sicily and the less frequented parts of Southern Italy that the old system is still in full force, though, strangely enough, even there there are single towns and districts in which from time immemorial the customs have been far freer. To these we do not refer, nor to such marriages as are simply arranged by the parents of the young people for worldly reasons. The number of the latter is smaller in Italy than is usually supposed.

Under the most difficult circumstances, love, as the old song says, will find out a way, and here too he steals into the maiden's chamber, however carefully it may be guarded. One right she possesses which is sometimes denied to young wives, the perfect freedom of the balcony. There she may sit whenever a shadow falls upon it, or the coolness of the evening has come, and the youths who pass along the street cast eager glances upwards to catch a glimpse of the pretty faces above. Then, as we have seen, she may go to church under proper guardianship, and it is extraordinary what a love for religious exercises some young women will display at this period of their life. This is all or nearly all she can do, but it is enough.

It seems that most Italians of this class fall in love at first sight, or at least by sight alone. Sudden passions like that of Romeo and Juliet are the rule rather than the exception in the South, though they rarely have so tragical an ending. A young man catches a glimpse of a girl, and at once resolves to make her his wife; if it is at church, he follows her home; if on a balcony, he notes the house and begins to haunt the street. If he is acceptable, perhaps one day a flower will fall at his feet, though the girl knows that such encouragement is unmaidenly. A lover with a good voice and ear has an immense advantage. He sings snatches of love songs as he walks below, and if a voice above takes up the last note and gradually passes to another song, he may take heart. Whatever difficulties he may still have to encounter, an aversion on the part of the object of his affections will not be one of them. Very pretty flirtations are carried on in this way, the young lady at times mocking and teasing her admirer with fragments of satirical verse, and at times falling into something very like sentiment, but they are more frequent after than before the betrothal.

Even the most favoured lover has in the meantime been seeking for some means of establishing a more direct intercourse with the object of his choice. He has made inquiries of the neighbours as to the character of the family and its intimates, and endeavours to obtain an introduction to one of the elderly ladies who frequent the house. To her he explains his wishes and his position in life, and he than begs her to plead his cause. If he is an eligible suitor, she is almost certain to consent, as the mission is an interesting one, and the position is considered highly honourable. She knows nothing of any little signs of favour the lover may have received, so her first visit is to the young lady, who feigns shyness and a reluctance which it sometimes takes weeks to overcome. At least the envoy is supposed to act thus; in fact, there is generally a perfect understanding between her and the parents, though they pretend to know nothing of what is going on. After the maiden has given what she considers a sufficient proof of her modesty, she yields. The father is then consulted, the principal conditions of the marriage contract are discussed, and the betrothal takes place.

Such is the course of true love when it runs smoothly, as, in spite of all the authorities to the contrary, it occasionally does in real life. If the maiden is coy, the youth has a more difficult task. He endeavours to secure the good offices of some female dependent of the family, of an old nurse—old nurses play a far greater part in the family life of Italy than of England—or even, if no other opportunity offers, of the washerwoman. Such negotiations are generally kept strictly secret, and if the young lady shows a marked aversion to the proposed marriage, they are dropped at once. If she assents to it, the lover sends one of his relations or friends, who is as often as not a man, to speak with the father on the matter. No mention whatever is made of the fact that the young people have come to an understanding with each other, and the father of course asks time to consider. He consults his wife and daughter; if their opinion is favourable, and his inquiries as to the position and character of the young man lead to satisfactory results, he signifies his willingness to treat, and the betrothal takes place in due course.

A betrothal rarely lasts longer than is necessary for the requisite preparations, and the customs of different towns vary greatly as to the way in which the affianced pair are treated. In some places the future son-in-law is at once received as as member of the family; in some he is at least invited to the larger social gatherings; but in many it is a strict law of etiquette that he is not to enter the house of the bride from the day of betrothal till that of the marriage, or to meet her, except in public places. The balcony, it is true, is still open to the young lady, and from it she is free to discourse with her lover on any subject she may choose. But a conversation from a first or even a second or third story with a person in the street hardly possesses all the privacy that lovers desire. It is therefore during this period that the flirtations in song, to which reference has been made, usually take place, and that such adventures as attend a Southern courtship are achieved. The lover endeavours to steal unobserved into the house and to meet the maiden in out-of-the-way corners, but no girl with any sense of propriety will consent to such an interview unless an elder woman is also present. A good-natured godmother, who has a habit of dozing, and can on occasion be conveniently deaf and short-sighted, will often arrange and be present at such meetings; and if the outside world is kept completely in the dark, the parents rarely care to interfere with them.

Still, even under the most favourable circumstances, husband and wife meet almost as strangers on their wedding-day. What can the result of such marriages be? On the whole it seems to be better than might be expected. In all Northern biography and romance we can find the picture of no purer, truer, or more perfect union than that which existed between Settembrini and his wife as it is pictured in his memoirs; but it must be confessed that the circumstances and his own character enabled him to woo his bride in a way that is not quite usual among his countrymen. On the other hand, when an Italian tells you, as he often will, that marriage is a good thing, not on account of the wife—"of course one gets tired of her in a year or so"—but because of the children, his words must not be taken too seriously; cynicism is the prevailing tone of Italian conversation, and any open expression of affection between husband and wife is considered both indelicate and supremely ridiculous. Yet there is probably some truth in the statement. An intense love of children, and the tenderness with which they are constantly treated by men, as well as women, form one of the most pleasing traits in the national character. Hence, whatever strife and discord may have arisen beforehand, the first baby, particularly if it is a boy, is pretty certain to bring about a reconciliation, and from thenceforth father and mother have a common centre of interest which draws them together. The happiness of most Italian homes is founded less on the mutual affection of husband and wife than on their common love for the children.—*Saturday Review.*

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall (s)—10,000 cwts wheat, E. Latham and Co; 800 cwts wheat, G. Kessowjee; 50 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, J. Damoder; 520 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Clan Macdonald (s)—42 bales wool, H. Vussonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde (s)—60 cwts pearl shells, P. Dewjee; 2,600 lbs nutmegs, 200 lbs. cardamoms T. Walljee; 62 cwt pearl shells, B. Sajun; 46 cwts gum, E. Peerdina 06 cwt gum, W. Essoi; 150 cwt gum, J. Purdhan.;

FOR NAPLES.

Dragoman (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, N. Bell and Co; 1,000 cwt wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s)—10 cwts cotton, B. Hurdaia.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Orissia (s)—2,872 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 253 cwt gingell yseed A. Purshotum and Co; 171 cwts yarn, F. Hurst; 8 bales cotton, D. Merwanjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser (s)—200 cwts gum, F. Hurst; 64 cwt. yarn, 100 cwt kussCuss roots, 4 bales kusscuss mats, 57 cwt cenna leaves, F. Hurst; 2,680 cwts poppyseed, T. and Boutillier; 3,999 cwts rapseed, T. and Boutiller.

BEAUTIES OF THE BROOKLYN.

ANOTHER specimen of the great engineering bureau of the navy department has been brought forth and sent to sea in the form of the United States steamer Brooklyn, which sailed a few days ago from New York and is now *en route* to China, where she is to be the main representative afloat of the great United States, and as flagship of the Asiatic Squadron will mingle with the modern warships of the European and other nations. She certainly will be a nice contrast to those heavy ironclads of England, France, and Germany, which have a speed of from 12 to 15 knots, while it is impossible to get more than seven knots out of the flagship Brooklyn. In January 1884, the Brooklyn returned to new York from the South Atlantic Station, and after being taken to the navy-yard was put under extensive repairs. "Great attention" was paid to the repairing of her engines, and the naval engineer who had charge of this work promised to astonish the world and give to this handsome modelled ship a speed much greater than she had known since she was launched. For almost a whole year the Brooklyn was kept at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and when finally the last coat of paint had been put to her hull and spars, the Navy-yard people opened the gates to the public. There is no doubt that the Brooklyn, while she was tied to the coal wharf, seemed a very gallant ship, but the Brooklyn since that time has never been so fast as when she was tied and moored with heavy chains to her dock. Last December, after she had been put into commission, and Captain Matthews had hoisted his pennant at her main truck, a number of marines a guard for the Pensacola Navy-yard, were placed on bord, and the Brooklyn sets sail for Pensacola. But before the noble ship could reach the point of her destination she was compelled to put into Key West to take in a new supply of coal, and more particularly because she had to "key up." The engines which had been undergoing, under the vigilance of "expert" engineers, such extensive repairs for over ten months, upon whose success now depends the safety of our citizens living in the China seas, those same engines had to be "overhauled" once more. After the marines had been safely landed at the Pensacola Barracks the Brooklyn proceeded to Aspinwall, where she met the North Atlantic Fleet. Notice having been received by the American Consul there that a number of American steamers were carrying on a filibuster scheme, it was found necessary to send the Brooklyn in search of the violators of the treaty laws. She went to sea once more and after a long time finally returned, but, of course, without capturing the filibusters. Last spring the Brooklyn, after having been away from the hands of the naval engineers for four months, took part in the naval drill at Pensacola. While on her way to New York she could hardly keep up with the rest of the vessels of the fleet, and never made more than six and a half knots per hour. It has been reported that the other ships were compelled to slow down for fear of losing sight of the Brooklyn. She had been undergoing repairs for eleven months, and after she had used her engines for about theee weeks, she broke down, and boilers, &c., commenced to leak. It was discovered that the back connections were rusty, and scales of rust were brought to daylight, which by their thickness plainly told of having been in existence for over four years. Since her return to this port in the latter part of May 1886, the Brooklyn has received another overhauling, and once more has the greatest attention been paid to the repairing of her machinery and boilers.—*New York World.*

CHOLERA BY POST.

ITALY, so far as her medical hygienists represent her, has shaken off her belief in land quarantine and in fumigations as counteractives to cholera; but she is still of opinion, if official regulation means anything, that the malady can be conveyed by post. Poor as she is, financially speaking, she can yet afford to burden her Ministry of Public Works with a heavy outlay for the practice of postal disinfection. But the money loss is not the worst of it. The practice keeps up a pernicious impression among her people, tantamount as it is to an official admission that the cholera contagium can be transported from place to place by a letter or a newspaper, so deepening the conviction in the ignorant majority that the disease is pre-eminently contagious. If, the populace my well argue, the Government thinks itself bound to disinfect folds of paper merely on the remote suspicion that they have passed through cholera-stricken hands; if Government employés specially told off for such disinfections are under rigid orders to touch those paper packets only with the tongs, and to put them into chests, exhaling carbolic acid before laying a finger on them—what must not the danger be of approaching or touching a cholera patient, or even a person who has come from a cholera district? To tell communes that fumigations are useless, even prejudicial, and not to be applied to the stranger arriving on their frontier, and at the same time to deliver their letters and newspapers only when reeking with carbolic acid, seems curiously inconsistent to the popular mind, and not very edifying as a sample of official logic. Yet this is precisely what the Italian Government has done by the circular issued from the Sanitary Office on August 15, 1885, and at this very moment is still in force. So true is the remark of Pettenkofer that the question of cholera prevention is less one of science than of common sense. "If these practices are rational," says a high sanitary authority in Italy, "why apply them only when fear of cholera is imminent, while either before or after that period the post continually brings in correspondence from places where the disease is endemic? Since 1869, with the opening of the Suez Canal, postal communication with India has been multiplied, and yet no relative augmentation of cholera in Europe has been the result. England, indeed, offers us a standing example of the uselessness of such disinfections, disregarding them as she does altogether, and maintaining constant postal communication with the most infected spots of Europe and Asia. Conclusive evidence of the groundlessness of the fear of infection from correspondence is seen in the fact that letter-sorters and the employés in public departments and newspaper offices, who are in constant receipt of postal communications, are as little subject to cholera as their neighbours. Postal disinfection, in short, should be discontinued, as tending to induce or keep up popular panic, as a burden on the Treasury, and as equally irrational with land quarantine, sanitary cordons, and fumigations of the person."—*Lancet.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE POST OFFICE.

SOME interesting facts are brought to light in the thirty-second annual by the Post-master General. At the commencement of the parcel post with Belgium several cages of live birds were received from that country. On other occasions a live pigeon, a live fowl, fifteen live frogs, many bees, and snakes were detected and stopped in transit through the parcel post from different countries. Quite as whimsical contraventions of the regulations of the Post Office occurred in our own inland service. Among the contents of parcels received in the Returned Letter Office in Dublin were two hen, eight mice and two hedgehogs. One of the hens, which was addressed to a venterinary surgeon in London, was in bad health, and, although carefully attended to, died in the office. The remaining hen, as well as the mice and the hedgehogs, were given up alive to the owners. The Post Office has not unfrequently to bear blame for irregularities for which it is not responsible. The department was blamed for the non-delivery of a letter addressed to Mrs. Jones, Newmarket, near Blyth, but it appeared that there were no fewer than twenty-nine Mrs. Joneses residing at that place, and it was impossible for the postman to decide for which of these ladies the letter was intended. As an illustration of the vagueness of some addresses it may be stated that a letter was received in Glasgow bearing the following superscription:—"Mrs.——, three miles from where cattle is sold on the Duke of Buccleuch's ground." In another instance a letter containing a cheque for a considerable sum of money was alleged to have stolen. It was ultimately found amongst the straw of a kennel, torn into fragments, but no pieces were missing. The postman had duly delivered the letter, having, at the request of the addressee, pushed it with others under the front door, and some puppies had carried it to the kennel and torn it.

EXTRAORDINARY RECEPTION OF A BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

A SINGULAR scene took place recently in Saltoun-road, Brixton. A gentleman residing in that thoroughfare, who buried his wife eleven weeks ago, got married again a fortnight since to a widow about his own age, and who had been his first wife's bridesmaid, the wedding taking place at Richmond church. Since the wedding the couple have been spending the honeymoon at the Isle of Wight. The hastiness of the marriage was greatly disapproved of by the gentleman's family; he having ten sons and daughters, some of whom are grown up. As it was known that he would bring his new wife home last night, preparations were made to give them anything but a cordial reception. When the pair arrived in a four-wheeled cab, they found two funeral mutes in full mourning standing on each side of the gate, and a crowd awaiting them. A German band had also been engaged, who as soon as the bride and bridegroom arrived prepared to play them into the house to the tune of the "Dead March" in Saul. The father was greatly enraged, and ordered the cabman to drive on, preferring to leave the neighbourhood rather than enter his house. The horse's head, however, was seized, and the vehicle was not allowed to proceed. The bridegroom was then told that, as he had arrived, he and his wife would have to go in. At last the door was opened by some of the young ladies in the house, and the brid and bridegroom passed in.

AN AERIAL BOAT.

A FRENCH naval officer named M. Alfred Domalian has invented an aerial boat which is to be of immense service during war. Since the last war, when important services were rendered by balloons, the French have gone on improving these aerial vessels. Domalian has advanced another step, and can guide about his boat-balloon through the air just the same as a boat in the water, and also make it go up and come down at will. In shape it resembles a boat. It is sharp at the prow for cutting through the air, and becomes wider towards the stren. The sails are under the keel instead of above deck, and worked like the wings of a bird. It is to be invaluable to besieged town and blocked ports in reconnoitring. Communication may be kept up by telegraph between the occupants of the boat and those below, thus giving all details as to the position of the enemy. Captive balloons may also be sent out from it to survey the field more minutely. Another advantage of the aerial boat will be that an occasional shot from the enemy will not have so disastrous effects upon it as a ball or two through a balloon. A Paris journal, referring to this ingenious invention, declares that "it forms part of the present maritime generation which has completely transformed our old marine, and has given to France that magnificent fleet and splendid artillery which an English admiral did not hesitate to hold up as a model in a memorable meeting in the House of Lords"—a little fact—or is it simply a statement?—which is trotted out once or twice every week by French journals.

A COMPANION OF SILVIO PELLICO.

THE Italian journals give particulars of a touching ceremony which took place at Naples the other day upon the arrival of the Archimedeo from New York, bringing the remains of the Italian patriot Pietro Maroncelli, who died at Greenwood (United States) in 1846. Like Silvio Pellico, he had been one of the victims of the Austrians, and after the rebellion of 1820 he was condemned to death, his trial, like that of Silvio Pellico, being held in the Ducal Palace at Venice. The sentence was commuted to 15 years' imprisonment in the case of Silvio Pellico and 20 years in the case of Pietro Maroncelli, who was of such a weak constitution that he suffered much more than his companion. The friction of the chains caused suppuration of the right leg, which eventually had to be amputated, though the doctor of the prison was not allowed to perform the operation until permission had been obtained from Vienna. While Silvio Pellico, upon being liberated, was able to return to his native kingdom of Piedmont, where he was treated with every consideration by King Charles Albert, Maroncelli, who was a native of the Papal States, having been born at Forli, emigrated to America, where, thanks to the help of a few friends such as Mr. Ripley, then editor of the *Sun*, Mr. Dana, his successor and Mr. Raymond, editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, he was enabled to earn a precarious livelihood by giving Italian lessons. He died in poverty after he had been in the States six years, and was buried at Greenwood Cemetery to whic Garibaldi, when he made his tour through the United States paid a visit. An eloquent tribute was paid to his memory in Tammany Hall by Mr. Dana, who described him as "the type of the patriot, of the true democrat, and of the perfect citizen," while the authorities at Naples accorded his remains the highest honours.

HOW TO BECOME A CENTENARIAN.

DR. BURGGRAEVE, a learned professor of the University of Ghent, has just published a remarkable work in which he endeavours to prove that anybody who will take the trouble to follow his instructions may become a centenarian. His system is merely a system of renovation and is simplicity itself. The great panacea for all ills which he professes to have discovered is salt, the rational use of which, he says, is a sure peeserver of life. He affirms that good health is not a matter of chance or constitution; the laws which regulate human life are calm and regular phenomena, and all we have to do is to take care that they shall develop themselves without obstruction. According to his theory, salt is the great regularizing agent. If the blood be too rich, salt will clarify it; if the blood be too poor, salt will strengthen it and furnish it with the necessary elements. Dr. Burggraeve quotes several examples in support of the sovereign virtue which he attributes to salt. Formerly, in Holland the greatest punishment which existed for offending soldiers was to give them unsalted bread. After a few months of this *régime* the culprits almost invariably died. In Saxony, at the end of the last century a terrible epidemic reigned solely through the want of salt. The Dutch *savant* furthermore assures us that salt is an infallible cure for consumption and cholera. [The Russian peasants once saved themselves from a plague by putting salt in their milk.] He estimates that the quantity of salt which every adult in ordinary health should consume daily is two-thirds of an ounce. In conclusion, he asserts that if the world would only take to salt, centenarians would become almost as common as new-born babes.

M. DE GIERS ON RUSSIA'S POLICY.

THE *Tagblatt* publishes an account of an interview which its Vienna correspondent had with M. de Giers at Franzensbad. In the course of conversation M. de Giers is represented to have expressed the belief that he would not have another interview with Count Kalnoky this year. He intended to leave for St. Petersburg on the 2nd or 3rd of September, travelling by way of Berlin, as he wished to confer again with Prince Bismarck. M. de Giers further informed the correspondent that no final decision with regard to Bulgaria was arrived at during his recent interview with the Imperial Chancellor at Franzensbad, as nobody then knew if Prince Alexander would return to Sophia, and what further developments of the situation might be expected. M. de Giers denied that the Russian Government had knowledge beforehand of the Sophia revolution. He was not aware of the present intentions of the Czar; but if tranquillity and order were maintained in Bulgaria further serious crises were scarcely to be apprehended for the present. Russia contemplated no occupation of Bulgaria so long as the country remained tranquil. Russia's position would, however, become very delicate and critical should the Prince decide upon the execution of the conspirators. M. de Giers is stated to have expressed himself in condemnatory terms of Prince Alexander and of England, who, he said, made use of everything as an instrument against Russia, Prince Alexander when at Lemberg received no despatch from Franzensbad advising him to return to Bulgaria, nor had Prince Bismarck given him such advice. There was no foundation for the report that a reconciliation had been effected between Prince Alexander and the Czar. M. de Giers several times in the course of the interview laid stress upon the cordial relations existing between Russia, Germany, and Austria, and expressed the hope that peace would be maintained. He also declared that at the Franzensbad meeting Prince Bismarck supported the interests of Austria-Hungary as warmly as those of Germany.

HARD TIMES FOR TOMMY ATKINS.

A SOLDIER belonging to a battalion of the Durham Light Infantry, at present being grilled under the blazing sun of the Egyptian desert, writes from Assouan bewailing his hard fate, and protesting against his being kept in such a place, and a friend has sent his letter to the *Newcastle Chronicle*. Assouan, says Tommy Atkins, is all very well for officers and gentlemen, as they have nothing to do, plenty of servants to wait on them, and plenty of good things that do not filter through to the ranks, but to the common soldier the filth, and heat, and unnumbered horrors of the place are beyond endurance. He does not believe the people at home know anything about the sufferings and hardships the soldiers now on the Nile have to go through, or they would speak about it and try to get them withdrawn. No one on the spot can look at the men without seeing misery and sickness written in their faces, and the expression of countenance which seems to say, "I shall think myself very lucky if I ever get out of this place alive." "We have to get up at four o'clock in the morning and go to the Nile for water. At this work we continue till eight. At half-past eight we resume it until about ten. At four we start again and go on till six—in a broiling sun all the time, and nothing but desert around us. To the constant dread of sunstroke we have added the fearful mortality among our comrades, I saw nine poor fellows buried in one night, and it was not unusual to see four or five burials per day. So much work in the water gives us rheumatism, and as to the water itself, we have to drink it, muddy as it is. I believe we are supposed to get ice, but it never seems to survive its passage through the higher ranks. As to beer, we cannot get it under ninepence a quart, and then it is like drinking warm water. The provisions, on the whole, are bad and dear." The "cheek" of the natives, who feel so much at home, is another source of trouble to Tommy Atkins. "They are allowed to abuse us how they like, but we must not attempt to do anything to them, or we get a court-martial and perhaps eighty-four days in prison." Tommy cannot even find relief for his feelings in the wolloping of his nigger.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Close, Surg.-Major, Bo. Medl. Staff, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Hathwell, Lieut., 22nd Bo. Infy., on leave, from Sattara.
Maltby, Capt., Benl., 2nd Infy., H. C., on leave, from Poona.
Hunter, Surgn., Bo. Medl. Staff, on duty, from Ahmednugger.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Pottinger, Bt. Col., Bo., R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Joseph, Major, Bo. S. C., P. W. D., on leave, from Chinsurah.
Parkin, Lieut., Bo. Commst. Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Parkin, Lieut., Commst. Dept., on duty, to Burma.
Merewether, Lieut., Bo. Rifles, from duty, to Mhow.
Maltby, Capt., Bl. 2nd Infy., H. C., to rejoin, to Hingoti.
Briggs, Surgn., Bo. I. M. D., on Field Service, to Burma.
Crimmin, Sugn., Bo. I.M.D., on Field Service, to Burma.
Ogilvie, Surgn.-Major, Bo. I.M.S., on Field Service, to Burma.
Street, Surgn., Bo. I.M.S., on Field Service, to Burma.
Anderson, Surgn., Bo. I.M.D., on Field Service, Burma

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

There will be Drill and Instruction for the mounted Rifles as follows:—

Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, Riding School, 6-45 a.m.
Thursday, Sept. 23rd, Riding School, 6-45 a.m.
Saturday, Sept. 25th, Kennedy Seaface, 6-45 a.m.
} Carbines and bandoleers.

Carbines can now be obtained at Head Quarters.

The Regiment will parade on Monday next, the 27th instant, at 4-15 a.m. (sharp), near the Bandstand, to take part in the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Red Uniforms, Helmets, Arms and Accoutrements to be worn. Special Tram-cars will leave Byculla, Prince's Dock, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Colaba at 5-45 a.m. Members paying their own tram fares will be refunded the amount on application to the Instructors after the Parade.

Officers commanding companies and mounted Troops will send to Headquarters not later than Wednesday, the numbers, as nearly as possible, for the Parade on the occasion of lining the streets on the landing of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, on the 27th inst. Members are requested to notify to the officer commanding theircompany of their intention to attend.

Members are requested to draw their arms and equipment at once.

The Corps will parade at a time to be hereafter stated near the oval facing the High Court. Red uniforms, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By order.
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	0
Sirloin, per lb.	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.			2ND SORT.		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	1	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	1	9
Breast, large, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	3	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0	14	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	10	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	9	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb.	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb.	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0	6	0
Pork, Fresh, per lb.	0	4	0
Do. Salt, country, per lb.	0	4	6
Do. do. English, per lb.	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0
POULTRY—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	1	0	0
Do. middling, each	0	12	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0	14	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Partridges, each	0	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	0	15	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	7	0
Snipe, per pair	0	5	0
Quails, per dozen	0	12	0
Calloo, each	0	5	0
Teel, per pair	0	6	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0	0	8
Bajri Do. per lb.	0	0	7
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	14	0
Babool, per candy	6	4	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	4	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	3	0
Kurmell, per candy	5	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Khaire, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	9
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	0
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	4	0
Fore do. do. per piece	1	0	0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0	14	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	5	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	8	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	3	12	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	10	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghantee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	6	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Linseed, per phurra	6	0	0
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	2	8	0
Peas, per phurra	3	0	0
Toor, per phurra	3	12	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	8	0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	12	0
Kong, per phurra	2	8	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. do. small, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
Do. do. small, per maund	0	13	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	0	9
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Turnips, large per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	2	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	6
French Beans, per seer	0	0	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	6	0
Brinjals, Nagpore per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	6
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	2	6
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	1	6
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatos, per seer	0	0	6
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	3	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	2	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	2	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Melons, Water, large, each	2	0	0
Do, do. small, each	1	0	0
Do. Musk, large, each	0	3	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0	1	3
Pommegranate, Muscat, per dozen	4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	1	0	0
Mangos, Common, per dozen	4	0	0
Grapes Cabul, per box	0	8	0
Pears, per dozen	0	9	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	8	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
FRESH FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0	12	0
Do. do. medium	0	8	0
Do. do. small. per pair	0	4	0
Surmaye, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small	0	6	0
Bhing, large, each	0	3	6
Do. small, each	0	1	6
Prawns, large, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	1	0
Shrimps, per score	0	0	6
Bumlows, per score	0	1	6
Jiptee, small, per score	0	8	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crobs, each	0	0	4
Lobsters,eash	0	1	3
DRY FISH—			
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	3
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bettle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do. "	7½ "	0	9	"
White Twist and Rolls "	13 "	2	0	"
Plain Brown Loaves, "	15 "	1	3	"
Servants' Brown do. "	14 "	1	0	"

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

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Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Flour, per Seer,	1st sort	Rs. 0	1	3
Rolong "	"	" 0	1	3
Flour "	2nd sort	" 0	1	6
Rolong "	"	" 0	1	6

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

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are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually,* Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

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LADIES' WATCHES.

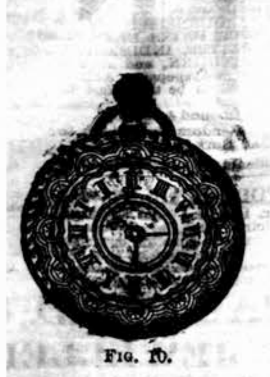
FIG. 10.

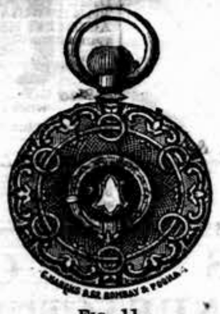
FIG. 11.

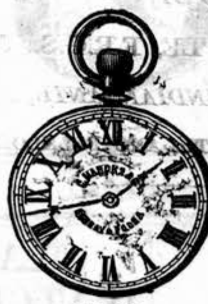
FIG. 12.

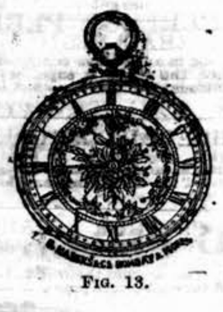
FIG. 13.

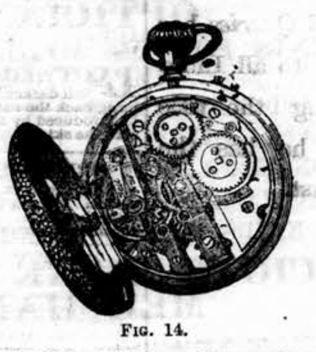
FIG. 14.

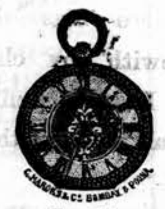
FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of, Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig. 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

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Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
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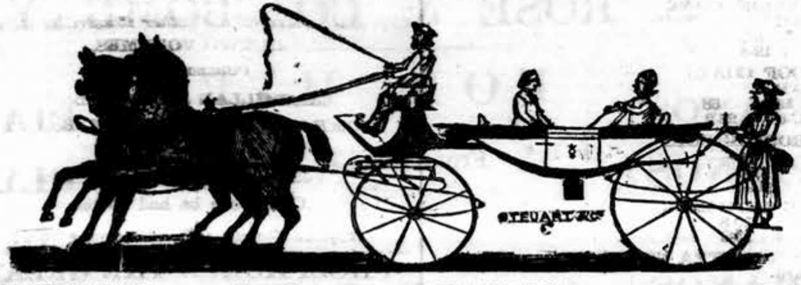

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Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
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W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

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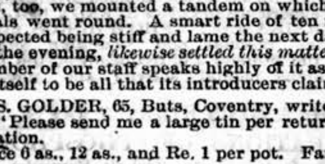

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and ·105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

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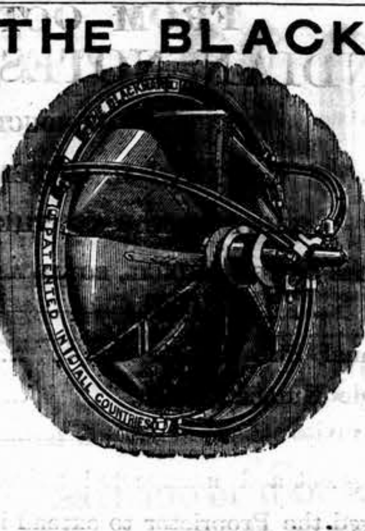

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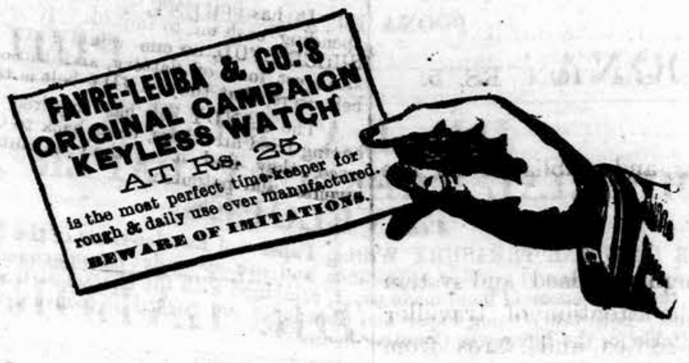

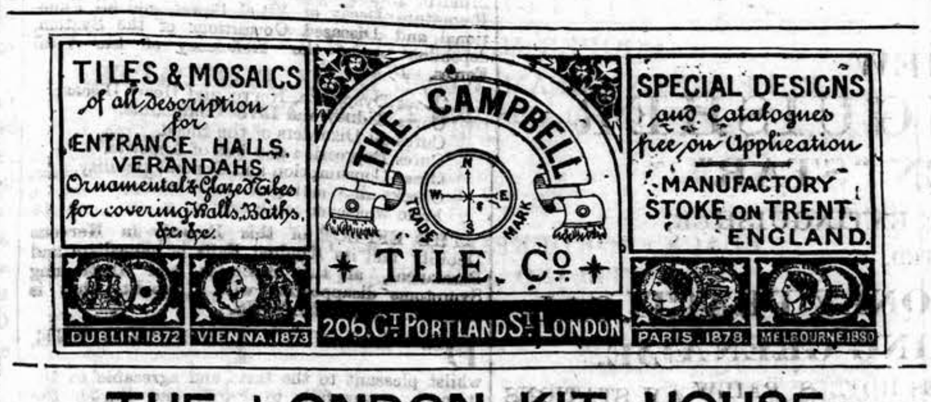

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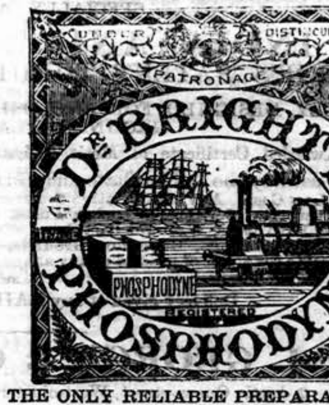

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And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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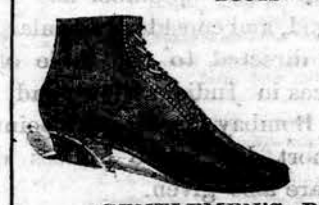

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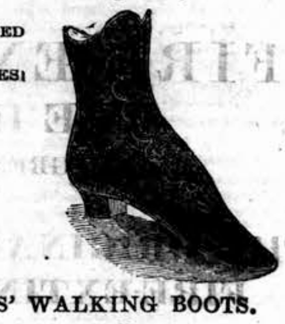

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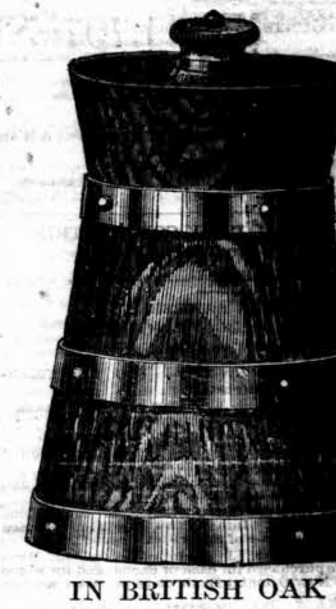
To enable Pepper to be Grovnd at Table as required.

The illustration represents the actual size of the Mill. The upper part is turned round, and the Pepper falls from below upon the plate. The Papper can be ground fine or coarse, as required,



IN BRITISH OAK
WITH
ELECTRO-PLATED MOUNTS.
Rs. 8, Cash.

The Mill yields Pepper with its fresh aroma and flavour, which is a very different thing to the stale dust from the ordinary castor. We recommend a trial of

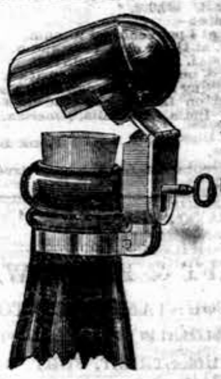
THE NEW PEPPER MILL.

THE

"EN GARDE" BOTTLE LOCK.

INVALUABLE FOR USE IN INDIA.

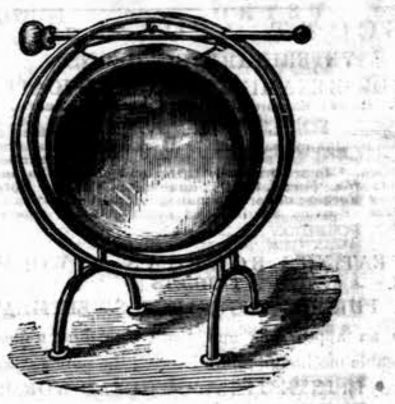
Fits any ordinary size Wine, Spirit or Beer Bottle



Is put on, and taken off in a moment.
Cash,
Rs. 6 each.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.

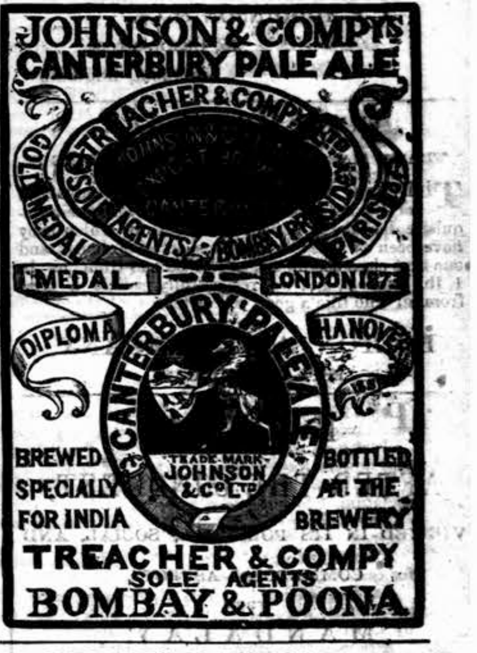
A New Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon servants and to announce meals or the arrival of visitors, &c.



Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish.
Gong and Stand of the same metal.
Rs. 26, Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Sept. 18, 1886.



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For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

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